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Dr. Quinan ought to be a good medical officer for troops serving in a malarious country, and, his name apart, Acting Asst. Surg. Clarence Quinan has won the highest commendation from the officer commanding the light artillery battalion, to which he is attached at Manila, Capt. Alex. B. Dyer, 6th Art. He is described as brave, earnest and a thoroughly able man, and so skilled in his profession that we could confidently trust to him for any surgical work that might be required.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department this week mustering out all remaining Volunteer line officers who entered the service for the war with Spain. Practically all were discharged prior to the final exchange of the ratification of the peace treaty, but as it became necessary to dispense with the services of the remainder the discharge orders were issued of all remaining, with the exception of a few homeward bound, on Wednesday of this week.

Referring to Lieut. Col. J. W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., the Boston "Home Journal" says: "Congratulations belong to Maj. Reilly of the Watertown Arsenal on his deserved promotion to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Ordnance Corps of the Regular Army. Maj. Reilly has made out of the old plant, which he found at Watertown seven years ago when he took command, a modern manufactory of war material. His administration has been marked by high efficiency and economic service."

Brig. Gen. A. K. Arnold, Colonel 1st Cav., who has command of the 2d Division of the 7th Army Corps, has returned to Washington from Cuba, and will go to Nebraska, where he will resume command of his regiment, the 1st Cav. Gen. Arnold was at the War Department early in the week, and, referring to the condition of the troops in Cuba, expressed the opinion that they were in better health there than those in the United States. He did not feel any apprehension whatever that any serious difficulty would arise on account of sickness from the conditions at present existing in Cuba.

Arrangements are now being completed for an abandonment of the military supervision of the mails in Porto Rico. First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath has gone to Porto Rico for the purpose of adjusting the situation and E. M. Gadsden, Chief Clerk of the Money Order Office, left this week for Ponce to relieve the military authorities of the conduct of the Money Order Department. William H. Hazell, of the New York Postoffice, accompanied Mr. Gadsden and will be placed in charge of the money order system of Porto Rico.

From the April number of the "Travelers' Official Railway Guide" a very good idea of the railway service in Cuba can be formed. The Havana and Jovellanos line runs out 88 miles, and has two trains a day each way. The Havana and Union Line covers 77 miles, with two trains each way daily. Four trains each way is the daily time-table showing of the 35-mile line from Havana to Batabano. One can go from Cardenas to Villa Clara, 104 miles, but it takes from 10:14 a. m. till 6:23 p. m. to do it. Better time is made on the line from Havana to Pinar del Rio, 100 miles, which are covered in five hours. This is as good speed as one may expect to get in Cuba.

We have received the following card:

CAPTAIN RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

This little bit of cardboard leads one to reflect that the area of the United States has widened until our officers can be "at home" as far East as the Japanese waters. Guam, variously called Guahan and San Juan, is the southernmost of the Ladrones Islands in the Pacific Ocean. It is interesting to note that the best is none too good for the American, and that Capt. Leary presides over the largest of the group. The circle of American authority now compasses one-half of the globe.

Instructions will shortly be issued by the War Department for a resumption of target practice in the Army which has been practically abandoned for over a year on account of the absence of troops at the front. The extension of the regular force to a strength of 65,000 men brings into the service thousands of green soldiers who had little or no training in target practice. It is proposed to begin in May continuous target practice throughout the Army by all Regular troops both at home and abroad. Those stationed in Porto Rico will begin the practice at once and continue it throughout the summer months. Troops stationed at posts in this country will also soon be directed to again resume target practice. Ample supplies of ammunition will be provided for the purpose.

The following copy of the steam log of the Oregon on the fateful third of last July demonstrates the power of routine under the most exciting circumstances: "8 a. m. to meridian. As before until 9:30, when we went to general quarters, the enemy's fleet having come out of the entrance. Put forced draught on all main boilers at about 9:45, and began chasing. Continued running under forced draught for rest of watch, driving the

enemy's ships ashore one by one. At end of watch only one ship remained, which we were gradually overhauling." "Merid. to 4 p. m.—As before, except shut down F. R. blowers, and slowed down about 1:30, having destroyed the Spanish fleet. Worked to bells rest of watch."

An experienced Army officer, discussing the probabilities of the length of the campaign in the Philippines, said to the representative of the Journal this week, that it will not be as long as the campaign against the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico. No man or set of men are as good at this kind of service as the soldiers of our Regular Army. They are familiar with savage warfare and are ready for it. The great difficulty in the Apache campaign was that the approach of the troops could be seen for miles and warnings given so that when the soldiers came to where the camp had been located the Indians were miles away. In the country around Manila the approach of the troops cannot become known to the Filipinos until they get to close range and each time some of the insurgents will be picked off. They will get tired of the chase sooner than the American Indian, and after a few years of attempting to keep up the fight against the authority of the United States the insurgents will disappear or surrender.

There are now 15,000 men in the American Navy. The law provides for 17,500 men and 2,500 boys. It is not the purpose of the Department to increase the Navy at once to the full limit allowed by law. The demand for men for the new torpedo boat destroyers and to the new cruisers soon to get off the ways will be met gradually. In autumn, after the yachting season has ended, it will be easier to enlist sailors. Just now they are in demand at fancy prices by the millionaires and have easy work and the best of food. Able-bodied seamen who left the service at the expiration of enlistment will be taken back, as the law directs, if they apply within four months. About seventy-five landsmen will be given employment if they show signs of adaptability and are of good physique. There is a demand just now for high-class machinists. The Naval personnel bill provides that 100 warrant machinists shall be created from Master Machinists, and the vacancies thus created will have to be filled by enlistment. The pay of a Chief Machinist is \$70 a month. The enlistments are to be made on the Richmond at Philadelphia, the Washington at Boston, and the Chicago recruiting station. Also on the Franklin and Norfolk.

James Creelman, the war correspondent whose experience includes the Chinese-Japanese and Turko-Grecian wars, writes thus from Manila to the New York "Journal": "All sorts of wild rumors about corruption in the Customs Department and about excesses by our troops have been flying about in the English press of Asia. I have investigated these matters, with the assistance of experienced and impartial men, and I find the stories absolutely false. Whatever faults Gen. Otis may have, he has certainly proved himself to be honest and painstaking and capable of preventing malfeasance or corruption on the part of his subordinates. The Quartermaster's Department, under Col. Pope, and the Commissary Department, under Col. Brainard, are nearly perfect. The men are well clothed and well quartered, and I have eaten better food in the trenches than I got in the hotel at Manila. The beef fed to the soldiers in the firing line from the refrigerator ships is as good as one can find in the average New York restaurants. The discipline of the troops is equal of that of any Army in the world. It is astonishing to find Volunteer regiments made up of men accustomed to the free individual life of the Western States rivalling the Regular Army in unvarying obedience and order. The Regular officers never weary of praising the Volunteers for their courage and steadiness on the fighting line. I have seen a good many armies in the field, but I have never seen such a perfectly controlled, well nourished Army as this."

Two warships built by the Government at the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards have proven to be failures for craft of their class, and are to be altered and modified at a large expenditure of money. These ships are the cruisers Raleigh and Cincinnati, the former built at Norfolk and the latter at New York, some years ago. Each has been actively employed during the war period and now that their services may be dispensed with it is proposed to place them out of commission and begin the work of reducing their engine power and increasing their steaming radius by enlarging their coal supply. As originally designed these ships were intended to develop the horse power of ordinary battleships and each was expected to have not less than 10,000 horse power, although it is doubtful if either has ever obtained them. Their machinery was so powerful that they could scarcely carry sufficient coal to steam them across the ocean and to reduce some of this unnecessary power and to increase their coal capacities it is proposed to bring their horse power down to 7,500 by the substitution of water tube boilers for the Scotch boilers and to make other changes in the interest of great economy for these vessels. To complete this work will require the attention of the navy yards for at least two years, but when they are again commissioned they will present far more serviceable ships than they are to-day. It has been definitely determined to have the changes in the Raleigh made at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and those of the Cincinnati at the New York Yard. Work on the latter ship has already begun and that on the former will be ordered soon after the ceremonies at New York on her arrival early next week.

ENGLAND'S SICK SOLDIERS IN FLANDERS IN 1742-8.

Sir John Pringle, a famous physician of Edinburgh, and later physician to the royal family and president of the Royal Society, was appointed in 1742 physician to the military hospital in Flanders, England, being at the time engaged in a continental war over the Austrian succession. Sir John was an observing man, and wrote down his "Observations" for the benefit of the Edinburgh University, of which he was a professor, and these observations, published a year afterward, are an acknowledged authority on the subject. They were reprinted in German, French and Italian, doing a wonderful service in the prevention of the terrible scourges which not only devastated armies, but depopulated countries after wars were concluded. Sir John Pringle was, indeed, the first eminent authority to discuss this important subject with the keen intelligence of a scientific mind. Few of the ancient historians made more than a passing mention of camp distempers and plagues, and then quite as a matter of course. Xenophon, in his relation of the famous retreat of the Greeks, observes that they were liable to blindness and to a mortification of the extremities, from the snow and the excessive heat to which they were exposed on their march.

Pliny is the first, the doctor asserts, to make mention of the scurvy, which afflicted the Roman Army in Germany ("Trans Rhenum maritimo tractu," otherwise the Netherlands), after it had been two years in that country. Plutarch notes that Demetrius, in his last expedition, lost above 8,000 men by a sickness which followed a scarcity of provisions. Livy mentions a distemper that afflicted both the Romans and the Carthaginians in Sicily, and Diodorus describes another pestilence which almost destroyed the Carthaginians at the siege of Syracuse. He refers the final cause of this calamity to the gods, incensed against the people on account of their impiety, yet he explains the natural causes in a more full and satisfactory manner than was usually the case with the ancient historians. And if Sir Thomas had gone back to Homer (Pope's version had been given to the public some thirty-five years before) he would have found a notable illustration in the great plague in the Grecian camp which moved Achilles to call the council that decreed the restoration of Chriseis; a plague the origin of which is indicated in the opening lines:

"That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy reign
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain:
Whose limbs unburied on the naked shore
Devouring dogs and hungry vultures tore."

It has ever been the habit of poor, ignorant, superstitious man to attribute the result of his own shortcomings to the deity, as thus:

"Latona's son a dire contagion spread
And heaped the camp with mountains of the dead;
The king of men his reverend priest defied,
And for the king's offence the people died."

So they have continued to die, pretty much, ever since. But to return to Sir Thomas. After giving a topographical description of the country, where nature seems to have provided in the widely extended marshes and saturated soil a more complete defence against invasion than could be contrived by man, the doctor proceeds with his narration of events connected with the health of the army in language as terse as a soldier's report.

In the beginning of June, 1742, the British troops began to embark for Flanders. There were in all, foot and cavalry, about 16,000. The winds were favorable, the several passages short, and the men landed in good health and went into their several garrisons. During the summer and autumn the weather was good, the heats moderate, and the country generally healthy. The British officers continued in good health (being well lodged), but many of the common soldiers sickened. Their illness was attributed by Sir John to their being quartered in the lower part of the town (mostly on the ground floors of waste houses, unprovided with drains, and of course damp). In July the sick of this battalion numbered about 140 (out of a probable 740). Of these only two belonged to the companies quartered on the hill. In the middle of August, upon changing these unhealthy barracks, the sickness suddenly abated. There was much sickness among the troops at Bruges also, a town lower and moister than Ghent.

During the winter the army marched into Germany, leaving about 600 sick at the general hospital at Ghent. A flying hospital was opened at Nied (Wied?) which in three weeks received 250 sick, the diseases being almost entirely inflammatory. At Alshaffenburg another hospital was established, on a dry and airy field, and here 500 were left, the proportion of the sick to the whole being about 1 to 29. At Hanau a battle was fought, and the ground being wet and the weather hot, dysentery resulted, so that within eight days after the battle about 500 were seized with that distemper, and in a few weeks near half the men were ill, or had recovered of it.

The village of Feckenheim, a league from the camp, was employed for an hospital. Into this, during the stay at Hanau, beside the wounded about 1,500 sick were sent from the line, dysentery being the principal disease. The air soon became so vitiated that the other patients, the doctors, nurses and others employed in the hospital, as well as most of the inhabitants of the town itself were infected. Hospital, or jail, fever followed and the two combined occasioned a great mortality in the village as well as in the hospital. Dr. Benjamin Rush, who edited Sir John's volume, adds in a note that exactly the same mixture of initial diseases and hospital fever took place in the military hospitals of the United States during the Revolutionary War. The fever was generally the result of too many patients being crowded together and of their being deprived of the means of cleanliness and of suitable aliments and drinks.

Removed to Worms and camping on dry ground the distemper largely disappeared. A new disease appeared, however, in an intermittent fever that increased as long as the troops kept the field. The army advanced to Spier, but returned to Worms in October. The weather was cold and rainy and above 800 men were sent to the hospital with the fever. A general hospital being established at Newied the sick were removed from their several quarters and carried down the Rhine to that place, where by the change of air those from Feckenheim were at first relieved, but the rest being mixed with them caught their infection, which circumstances rendered still more fatal. For orders coming to remove the sick to Flanders, where the army had already marched, they were embarked in bilanders (whatever sort of craft that may be) and conveyed by water to Ghent, where they did not arrive until the middle of December. During the voyage, the fever having acquired new force by the confinement of the air, by mortifications and other putrid effluvia, it became so virulent that above half the number died in the boats and several of the remainder soon after arrival. No pen could depict the horrors of such a voyage, and the learned doctor does not attempt it, confining himself to the plain, unvarnished statement of fact. The proportion of men left in the hospitals at the end of the campaign to those who came safe into garrison was about three to thirteen.

In 1744 the British army took the field with some 20,000 men, and crossing the Scheldt were fortunate in having good weather and good forage, so that in the first ten weeks' encampment only about 600 were sent to the hospital. The usual dysentery and intermittent fever followed, however, and by winter there were 1,500 sick in the hospitals, or "only the 17th part of all that took the field." The number of deaths did not exceed 300. The mildness of the season, the dry encampments and frequent exercise all concurred to preserve the health of the army, according to the very low standard of the time. At Bruges and Ghent the several regimental surgeons had orders to take care of their sick in barracks. This was for economy only, but it answered also the purpose of preventing infection, the common consequence of keeping great numbers of the sick together. This Dr. Rush states accords with the history of the small and large hospitals of the revolutionary army of the United States. When the campaign of 1745 ended there were about 1,000 sick and the deaths by disease 200, on the whole, says Dr. Pringle, a most healthful campaign.

In the Scotch campaign of 1745-6, which the doctor followed, out of an army of some 13,000 men there were 2,000 in hospitals and 300 deaths, or above 17 per cent. of the whole, altogether.

At the end of the campaign in Dutch Brabant, 1746-7, there were in the hospitals from the main body of the British troops, above 4,000, exclusive of wounded, somewhat more than a fifth part of the whole number. The four Zealand battalions furnished nearly half of the total, their sick in proportion to men fit for duty being near four to one.

The beginning of the year 1748 was cold and rainy. The Low Countries suffered severely from inundations during the summer, which was very hot, followed by a close and foggy autumn. Fevers were severe in the marshy countries and in the cantonments in the forests, but less so in the higher and open camps and where the men had dry buildings. The peasants also were great sufferers from the fever, which they contracted from the presence of the invading army. It is unfortunate that the distinguished author makes no general summing up of the number of sick in the whole war, as compared with the number of men engaged, but we must remember that statistics did not then receive the attention that they do now, and Sir John appears to have given all the data at his command. The history of the close of the war was very similar to that of the close of our own short campaign in Cuba; the difficulties of weather an imperfect knowledge of hospital ship requirements having much the same effect.

"About the middle of November, the peace being concluded, the troops moved from their cantonments to Willemstadt, and there embarked for England; but the wind being contrary, several of the ships lay above a month at anchor (!) and, after all, meeting with a tedious and stormy passage during which the men were kept mostly below deck. The air was corrupted and produced jail, or hospital, fever. This distemper was worst in the ships that transported the sick from the general hospital at Oosterhaut to Ipswich. The seeds of the disease already among them, and the men being crowded in the hold, where they were confined for three weeks, most of them were seized with this fever, either on board or soon after they landed. It was observable that the greatest number and the worst cases were in one of the ships which carried two men with mortified limbs, they not only spreading the infection at sea, but also in the wards in which they lay after they were put ashore."

It is to be inferred, though the author makes no allusion to the matter, that the chief hospital physician did all in his power to alleviate the horrors of the camp hospitals and the hospital ships. But this was before the days of the Red Cross and before the numerous discoveries in the art of medicine and improvements in the science of transportation. Dr. Pringle was a pioneer in the antiseptic treatment, and the soldiers in the Crimean and later wars, despite all the terrible suffering, profited greatly from his scientific observations, which extended to a much more thorough pathological history of the diseases of the camp than is hinted at in the above extracts.

If we were plunged in grief and indignation at the fact of 2,565 deaths from disease out of our army of some 200,000 men in our Cuban campaign, what shall be said of the fearful ravages of fever in the war of 1742-43, when the British troops were fighting in a land and climate not materially different from their own Lincolnshire, and with one of the best physicians in Britain as chief of the hospital staff?

JOHN T. BRAMHALL.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The distance of the Philippines from our editorial office makes it impossible for us to get official reports of engagements there, other than the brief reports cabled by Maj. Gen. Otis. The mail is now bringing us reports of the engagements of two months ago, but these contain interesting details not found in the cable despatches. We give here the report of Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, 6th Art., commanding light artillery battalion, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. It will be found of great interest, especially to officers of artillery:

Light Artillery Battalion, 1st Div., 8th Army Corps.
Manila, P. I., Feb. 6, 1899.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps.
Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the work done on the 5th inst. by this battalion, which composes the artillery of this division.

A short explanation regarding its composition is first necessary. Light Battery D, 6th Art., of which I have the honor of being Captain, has been recently temporarily organized into two batteries, with the assistance of 20 men from the 14th U. S. Inf. and 10 men from the 1st Washington Volunteers attached.

The original center and left platoons and the men of the 14th Inf. form the personnel of the six-gun battery (3 2-10-inch D. 6th Art.), the platoons being commanded by 2d Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. E. D. Scott, 6th Art., and 1st Sergt. Joseph Keller, Light Battery D, 6th Art., while the original right platoon and the 1st Washington Volunteers manned the separate mountain battery, consisting of four 3-inch Hotchkiss mountain howitzers. This battery is commanded by 1st Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, who has with him 2d Lieut. B. M. Koehler, 6th Art., and Sergt. Edgar I. Shively, Light Battery D, 6th Art., as platoon commander.

Some days ago Lieut. Fleming was sent with his platoon to old Fort Malate, on the extreme right of our line, and took station in that work to command the ground from the intrenchment near Blockhouse 14 around to the water front.

At no time during the battle was I an observer of his work, but, knowing the man, I am confident that everything possible for an artilleryman to do he did, and did it well. His report is appended hereto.

Lieut. Scott, with his platoon was sent a few days ago to Paco, and took station with the 1st Washington Volunteers. On the night of the 4th inst. he moved out to the knoll beyond Paco, put his guns in position and built sand-bag epaulments.

I remained at our quarters at the head of Nozalea street with Hawthorne's separate mountain battery and 1st Sergt. Keller's platoon until 5:15 a. m., the morning of Feb. 5. We then moved down the street, and I reported to the Division Commander. Then, on our arrival in Paco, Hawthorne's battery turned to the left, and was sent to report to Gen. King, commanding First Brigade. Lieut. Hawthorne's report follows below. I was not with his battery, but I know of no more able, zealous and intrepid officer in the artillery service, and am sure that his work was magnificently done. I know Lieut. Koehler to be a brave and able officer, and entitled to all said of him by Lieut. Hawthorne. Just before I reached the position where Lieut. Scott's guns were, he opened fire with shrapnel on the insurgent outpost, 480 yards distant, firing two shots, and then a projectile at the insurgent intrenchments to the right and beyond Blockhouse 12, 800 yards distant. On arriving in position near the knoll with Sergt. Keller's platoon, we at once took sand bags—previously placed in rear of knoll—and built an epaulment some 50 yards to the front, as I wished to be sheltered from fire of insurgent intrenchments above referred to, and fire in the sector between this position and Santa Ana. The insurgents, 800 yards distant, at once opened a heavy infantry fire on us; but we built the epaulment without mishap. Feeling that it would subject us to considerable loss if I at once moved to this position, I prepared for action where we stood. One epaulment interfering slightly, some men rushed forward and tore it down, and 1st Sergt. Keller opened fire at 6:17 a. m.

Lieut. Scott had already started to work, and the fire of the battery was beautiful, the shrapnel bursting just where we wished. We soon silenced the fire from the intrenchments for a time, but several times after it started again, and each time we soon stopped it; and eventually we completely drove them out. A shrapnel fire made their trenches in that position absolutely untenable, and they were abandoned entirely.

Lieut. Scott then turned his guns on the long shed, about 1,900 yards distant, and got the range so that he was prepared for shrapnel fire along that road in event of insurgents in Santa Ana retreating up it.

Gen. King visited us at 7:45 a. m. It was my intention to subject Santa Ana to a heavy artillery fire, but Gen. King's brigade swept most beautifully across the line, and I did not care to fire over the heads of our troops for fear of accidents—three defective fuses having already been found—I was unable to carry out my original intention.

We had up to this time been supported by a battalion (Maj. Sime's) of the 1st California Volunteers, and two companies of the Washingtons, and the Wyoming Battalion had recently arrived on the scene.

The Division Commander at 8 a. m. came to the position, and sent forward all of the above infantry troops, excepting Co. D, 1st California, and K, 1st Washington, to sweep across the plain to the right of Gen. King's other troops on the advance line.

It was just after this that we finished our work on the insurgent trenches beyond Blockhouse 12. The large church and convent in Paco, 600 yards distant, was filled with insurgents, who were firing on our infantry, and the Division Commander desired that I silence their fire. 1st Sergt. Keller's platoon was turned on it, and did handsome work, riddling it with shell and percussion shrapnel, setting it on fire and burning it down.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, Lieut. Scott opened fire on the redoubt, 1,800 yards distant, on a line between Blockhouse 12 and Santa Ana, and fired four shell at it, and at once completely silenced its fire. An officer of the command that moved over that part of the line in the forward movement soon after, told Lieut. Scott, after the fight, that they were not fired on from that redoubt, but on arriving there they found the bodies of 17 insurgents in the work, evidently killed by the artillery fire.

At 10 a. m. a request came for artillery to use against the insurgents occupying the trench near Blockhouse 13 and commanding a flank fire on the troops of Capt. Murphy, 14th Inf.

By direction of the Division Commander, I sent Lieut. Scott with one gun to Capt. Murphy, 16 men of the Washington Infantry assisting his men in pulling it. Soon after, I heard his gun at work; and information received from several officers regarding him was most gratifying. While he was on the knoll with me his work was all that could be desired, and he proved himself a gallant and efficient officer.

At noon the Division Commander sent Co. K, 1st Washington Volunteers, from my support to Singalong to help the 4th U. S. Cav. drive out the insurgent sharpshooters, who were still keeping up a heavy fire. Soon after this I sent Pvt. J. T. Clarke, D. 6th Art., over to that part of the line to obtain information for the Division Commander. At about 2:40 p. m., it being evident that the troops of the Second Brigade had taken the insurgents in the flank, and were driving them back toward the intrenchments beyond Blockhouse 12, I opened fire with the guns at ranges varying from 900 to 1,000 yards to hasten their flight, and continued the fire until I thought it might interfere with our own infantry.

About 4:20 p. m. I received word from the Division Commander to stop the fire of a few insurgents who had gotten into the belfry and tower of the Paco church—that were still standing—and were annoying our troops by their fire. This we soon did completely, one shot, aimed by Corpl. Butler, passing into the belfry through the long, open window, and two, aimed by 1st Sergt. Keller, bursting directly in the opening in the tower, and that settled it.

There was no more work for the battery, and at 5:30 p. m. we withdrew and returned to quarters. Lieut.

Scott, with his gun, did not rejoin us, and continued on with our infantry troops to Pacal, where he remained until the afternoon of the 7th. His report is appended hereto. I heard him spoken of in terms of highest praise, which simply confirms my opinion that he would do all that was possible.

I am unable to report the number of projectiles used; but a rough calculation shows that there must have been about 200 from the 3 2-10-inch guns.

Acting Asst. Surg. Clarence Quinan, attached to the battalion as medical officer, and his two enlisted men, were with me. He is a brave, earnest and thoroughly able man, and his coolness under heavy fire showed that should his services be in demand, we could confidently trust to him for any surgical work that might be required.

It is with supreme satisfaction that I report that other than the two men wounded in the mountain battery—Privts. Jesse G. Sowenburg and Robert V. Ostrom, D. 6th Art.—there were no casualties in the battalion. This is a matter of great surprise, as we were under a very heavy fire at times, and under constant fire from early morning until about 2:30 p. m., the bullets lodging everywhere except in the bodies of the men.

As regards the personnel, I can only say they are all brave men. I did not see a man who was not brave, earnest and cheerful, and they all did their duty nobly.

I desire to mention especially 1st Sergt. Joseph Keller, D. 6th Art., for the cool and able manner in which he worked his platoon. He is an excellent soldier, well worthy of praise. Q. M. Sergt. Elmer Wolf, on duty bringing supplies, volunteered to hunt up and kill an insurgent sharpshooter concealed in a hut 500 yards distant, who was making it most uncomfortable for us. He did it at the voluntary risk of his life, and is entitled to a medal of honor.

We were under the immediate observation of the Division Commander for some time, and I know that he can appreciate how honored I feel in being Commander of such a gallant body of men.

Very respectfully,
A. B. DYER,
Captain, 6th U. S. Art.,
Commanding.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 6th Art., commanding Mountain Battery, in his report dated Santa Ana, Feb. 6, 1899, says:

"The advance of the infantry compelled the battery to cease firing, after having been engaged about half an hour. At this point the battery was subjected to a hot fire, but the guns were well protected by an embankment and horses placed behind the convent. The battery then limbered and crossed back to the road near Blockhouse No. 11, and immediately went into battery on the Santa Ana road and opened fire, at 1,200 yards, at the shed in rear of the Philippine lines to the right of the road. In order to avoid firing over the infantry, the battery was moved beyond Blockhouse No. 11, after firing about ten rounds. The battery went into action on the flank of the infantry near the bridge, and fired at the same target. This fire seemed to relieve the pressure on the infantry, which then rapidly advanced, and again masked the fire of the battery."

"The ammunition proved very disappointing—particularly the shell. A number of times the primers failed to explode the powder charge, and on several occasions the shell fell far short of the actual range. Their penetrating power, however, seemed to be good, although a number were known not to have exploded, although passing through thick stone walls. Many shrapnel, set to explode on percussion, were found unexploded, but much of this was due undoubtedly to the slight stopping power of many of the targets. Considerable difficulty was experienced in seating some of the shell and shrapnel. This happened in spite of every care taken to keep the ammunition free from grit, and the free swabbing of the chamber with water. One wheel brake rope broke, but this gave only the inconvenience of excessive recoil."

"Just before going into action at the first position, Sergt. Baker was ordered to empty the wagon containing the field kits and send the wagon back for ammunition. He misunderstood these orders, although distinctly given, emptied all the wagons and sent them all in for ammunition. This mistake compelled us to carry all the ammunition by hand from position to position, until the belated return of the wagons. As soon as it was learned that the wagons had been sent away, Sergt. Baker was ordered to remain with the field kits until their return, and then reload them. He forgot to do so, and when the house near which they were piled was set on fire, this equipment was destroyed. This was the only unsatisfactory occurrence of the day. Lieut. Koehler acted throughout with cool courage and perfect judgment, and it was largely due to his personal direction that the fire against the insurgent redoubt, their strongest position, enabled the infantry to effect its capture without great loss. He responded to every call with cheerful alacrity, and was under an almost unceasing fire until we entered Santa Ana. The men acted well after the first excitement had passed away; especially noticeable was the steadiness of Corpl. Pfahl, Acting Corpl. Seith, Pvt. Lowenberg and Blacksmith Winters. One horse slightly wounded on his upper lip."

In his report, 2d Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 6th Art., says:

"Had I been permitted to open fire earlier, or had a longer time been allowed, I feel confident that the trenches in the vicinity of Blockhouse No. 14 and beyond it to the northeast could have been more thoroughly cleared, as I had reconnoitered them some two or three days previously, and knew their exact location and ranges. I regret exceedingly that more time could not have been allowed for this purpose. The contemplated advance was made somewhat after 8:30 a. m., when I heard firing near the blockhouse."

"The cannoners were frequently exposed for some moments down to their waists while running the pieces forward through heavy sand after recoil, yet all were willing, alert, and after the first few moments under fire, perfectly cool. I especially desire to commend Corpl. Miller, of my platoon, for his prompt, quick and efficient work. Cool, collected and attentive to his duties, he contributed largely to whatever good the platoon may have accomplished."

Lieut. Fleming also states that the engagement gave signal proof of the value of artillery fire, first silencing, as it did, the fire of the intrenched position, and then covering the successful charge of his infantry, in which the latter did not suffer a single casualty. He states that it was reported that some of the shells from two vessels of the Navy, which were firing, burst prematurely and not very far from his position. Of his own ammunition, Lieut. Fleming says: "There were 13 shrapnel and 14 shell fired, nearly all of which were effective. The projectiles and fuses were entirely satisfactory, and showed beautiful results when these latter could be observed. The friction primers were occasionally troublesome, the wire coil straightening out without discharging the primer. The lower end of the elevating screw (with bolt) of one gun was broken off."

In his report, 2d Lieut. Ernest D. Scott, Battery D, 6th Art., says: "A shell of large caliber from a war vessel dropped about 50 yards to our rear and right and exploded. No one was injured."

Lieut. Scott further says: "I found the country entirely

impracticable and covered with trees and undergrowth, so that it was impossible to see anywhere or to haul the gun through. In the action about 30 projectiles were used, 9 of them being shell. As to the behavior of the men, it left nothing to be desired. They never were more cool and confident at drill than they were when the fire was the hottest. The Chief of Section, Sergt. Quigley, verified the cutting of every fuse and withdrew the safety pin himself. For coolness, courage and intelligence, I cannot but believe that he has no superior among artillery Sergeants. The gunner, Corpl. Sparrevohn, is Sergt. Quigley's equal, and his work as gunner was perfect. His pointing was done as deliberately and accurately as though at drill.

THE RIVAL PROCLAMATIONS AT SAMOA.

Mail advices from Samoa explain the participation of Adm. Kautz, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, in the events preceding the recent hostilities. It is said that when Adm. Kautz arrived on the Philadelphia he spent two days in making inquiries, and then called a meeting of all the Consuls and the senior officers of all the warships in the harbor. As a result of the meeting the following proclamation was issued by the American Admiral:

A PROCLAMATION.

To His Highness Mataafa and the thirteen Chiefs associated with him in particular, and to all the people of Samoa, both foreign and native, in general:

1. Whereas, At a meeting held this day on board the United States flagship Philadelphia, at anchor at Apia, at which were present the Consular representatives of the signatory powers of the Berlin Treaty of 1889 and the three senior naval officers of the same powers, it was agreed that the so-called Provisional Government under High Chief Mataafa and thirteen other Chiefs can have no legal status under the Berlin Treaty, and can therefore not be recognized by the Consular and naval representatives, it is hereby ordered that the High Chief and the thirteen other Chiefs go quietly to their homes and obey the laws of Samoa and respect the Berlin Treaty.

2. It is further ordered that all the Chiefs and their people, who have been ejected from their homes, and who have been sent to different points in the Samoan Islands, return quietly to their aforesaid homes without molestation.

3. The guarantee of protection, as far as lies in the power of the naval force now in this harbor, is given to all who quietly obey this order. On the other hand, it will be used against all who disregard it or the rights or quiet and peaceably disposed people.

4. The Treaty of Berlin recognizes the Chief Justice of Samoa as the highest officer under the existing Government, and as long as he holds his office his authority must be respected, and the decree of the court must be carried out.

5. Trusting that all residents of Samoa will have the good sense to observe the requirements of this proclamation, which is issued in the interests of peace, with an earnest regard for the rights of all, both foreign and native, and so there may be no occasion to use power to enforce it, I am, respectfully,

ROBERT KAUTZ,

Rear Admiral United States Navy.

Commander in Chief United States Naval Force on the Pacific Station.

March 11, 1899.
This proclamation was taken to Mataafa and read to him by Flag Lieut. W. G. Miller. It was received in silence, and no answer was made. Mataafa and his chiefs quietly left, and went to the western portion of the municipality, and it seemed as if they were about to obey the command to return to their homes. The German Consul, however, issued a counter-proclamation, in the Samoan language, which was distributed among the Mataafans. The proclamation was as follows:

NOTICE TO ALL SAMOANS.

By the proclamation of the Admiral of the United States, dated March 11, it was made known that the three Consuls of the signatory powers of the Berlin Treaty, as well as the three commanders of men-of-war, had been unanimous no more to recognize the Provisional Government composed of Mataafa and the thirteen Chiefs.

I therefore make known to you that this proclamation is quite false. I, the German Consul General, continue to recognize the Provisional Government of Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my Government.

ROSE.

German Consul General.

Apia, March 13, 1899.

DISBANDING OUR VOLUNTEER FORCES.

The following order of the War Department was issued Wednesday, April 12, 1899:

G. O. 70, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 12, 1899.

War Department, Washington, April 12, 1899.

"By direction of the President, the following named officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States, to take effect on the dates designated opposite their respective names, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, and March 2, 1899, to enable them to accept commissions as general officers of Volunteers under the act last cited:

Major Generals—James H. Wilson, April 12, 1899; Fitzhugh Lee, April 12, 1899; Joseph Wheeler, April 12, 1899; John C. Bates, April 13, 1899; Samuel B. M. Young, April 13, 1899; Adna R. Chaffee, April 13, 1899; William Ludlow, April 13, 1899; Leonard Wood, April 13, 1899.

Brigadier Generals—George W. Davis, April 14, 1899; Theodore Schwan, April 14, 1899; Robert H. Hall, April 15, 1899; Loyd Wheaton, April 15, 1899; Charles King, April 15, 1899; Frederick D. Grant, April 15, 1899; Robert P. Hughes, April 16, 1899; Samuel Ovenshine, April 17, 1899; Irving Hale, April 17, 1899.

By direction of the President, the following named officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States to take effect on the dates designated opposite their respective names, under the provisions of the acts of Congress, approved April 22, 1898, and March 2, 1899, the war between the United States and Spain having terminated:

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Acting Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, April 12, 1899.

By direction of the President, the following named officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States, to take effect on the dates designated opposite their respective names, under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved April 22, 1898, and March 2, 1899, the war between the United States and Spain having terminated:

Major Generals—James F. Wade, June 12, 1899; Thomas M. Anderson, June 12, 1899; Guy V. Henry, June 12, 1899.

Brigadier Generals—Royal T. Frank, May 12, 1899; Edward B. Williston, June 12, 1899; Louis H. Carpenter, June 12, 1899; Joseph P. Sanger, June 12, 1899; Henry C. Hasbrouck, June 12, 1899; John C. Gilmore, June 12, 1899; Oswald H. Ernst, June 12, 1899; Harrison G. Otis, July 2, 1899; Charles F. Humphrey, June 12, 1899.

The officers named, who are general officers of the U. S. Army, and who are now assigned to commands, will retain such commands; the other officers, of the line of the Army, who are not with their regiments, will proceed to join them as soon as relieved from their present duties. All the Brigadier Generals named will relieve their Aides-de-Camp, if not already relieved, and direct them to join their proper commands. The travel pay is necessary for the public service.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

In connection with the muster out of the officers mentioned the War Department has made the following announcement:

To be continued in service or appointed under Section 13 of the act of March 2, 1899, which authorizes the President to appoint or continue in service Brigadier Generals not exceeding one for every 4,000 enlisted men actually in service, and Major Generals not exceeding one for every 12,000 enlisted men:

General Officers of Volunteers—Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis.

Brigadier Generals—James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, John C. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, H. W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee, William Ludlow, Leonard Wood, George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Robert H. Hall, Loyd Wheaton, Frederick D. Grant.

To be continued in service under the clause of Section 15 of the act of March 2, 1899, which authorizes the President to enlist temporarily in service for absolutely necessary purposes in the Philippine Islands Volunteers, officers and men, individually or by organizations, now in those islands.

General Officers of Volunteers—Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Brig. Gen. Charles King, Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes, Brig. Gen. Samuel Ovenshine, Brig. Gen. Irving Hale.

To be continued in service or appointed under Section 13 of the act of March 2, 1899, which authorizes the President to appoint or continue in service Brigadier Generals not exceeding one for every 4,000 enlisted men actually in service and Major Generals not exceeding one for every 12,000 enlisted men:

General Officers of Volunteers—Maj. Gens. William R. Shafter, Elwell S. Otis, Brig. Gens. James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, John C. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, H. W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee, William Ludlow, Leonard Wood, George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Robert H. Hall, Loyd Wheaton, Frederick D. Grant.

To be continued in service under the clause of Section 15 of the act of March 2, 1899, which authorizes the President to enlist temporarily in service for absolutely necessary purposes in the Philippine Islands Volunteers, officers and men, individually or by organizations, now in those islands:

General Officers of Volunteers: Maj. Gens. H. W. Lawton, Arthur MacArthur, Brig. Gens. Charles King, Robert P. Hughes, Samuel Ovenshine, Irving Hale.

It is highly probable that the Volunteer organizations now in the Philippines will be retained in the Regular service of the United States, now that peace has been declared between the United States and Spain. This will be a great saving to the Government and relieve the Department of the necessity of sending more troops to the Philippines. Under the law the service of the Volunteer organizations terminated with the declaration of peace, but the act of Congress provided that Volunteer organizations might remain in the Volunteer service six months thereafter if they so desired. At the end of that time, however, they were to be mustered out whether they so desired or not. The Volunteers now in the Philippines have gained so much experience in the field and have become so well adapted to the service required against the insurgents that it has been thought best to induce them to re-enlist in the Regular service either at the present time by demanding their discharge from the Volunteer Army, or to do so at the expiration of the six months after the declaration of peace.

Volunteer organizations will be enlisted in the Regular Army as organizations and will therefore bring with them their officers as now assigned. As an inducement to the Volunteers to re-enter the service of the Government it has been determined to pay to all re-enlisting their full travel allowance for land and sea travel from place of discharge to place of previous enlistment.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TAKING POSSESSION OF CEBU, P. I.

Cebu, P. I., February 25, 1899.

After carrying to Manila the news of the capture of Iloilo Feb. 11, the Petrel filled up with coal and stores at the naval arsenal, Cavite, and then reported ready for sea. The Admiral ordered her to proceed to Iloilo, and she left on the afternoon of Feb. 16. The Olympia manned the rigging, and cheered the saucy little gunboat as she started on her way through the islands. These cheers were heartily appreciated by the Petrel's crew, and were as heartily returned. The voyage down was very interesting, as it was made by way of the northern, or shorter, route, which, though somewhat more difficult, passes between numbers of the smaller islands of the group. The ship looked in also at two of the prominent towns, Taal and Batangas, on the south side of Luzon, and steamed along close to the shores of the bays upon which they are situated. This gave a very distinct idea of the value of the productions of these localities, as the cultivated areas were seen to be very extensive. The eyes of an expansionist would surely themselves expand with the views portrayed, and the unbeliever would at least acknowledge that the new territorial acquisitions were worth the sum paid for them.

On the evening of the 18th the Petrel dropped anchor in the midst of the fleet at Iloilo, to find all quiet, with the Army guarding against the possible approach of the native force, who, according to the best estimates, were miles inland, and not developing any strength. The inhabitants of Iloilo and of the neighboring town of Jaro had fled inland, and they were said to be suffering for food. Rice, their great staple, was very scarce. Not being a product of the island, it is brought from Siam, Japan and China.

In a visit to the town on Sunday the amount of waste and loss by fire was found to be much greater than supposed, for it was impossible to judge of the area burned

by a view from the bay. The retail business being in the hands of Filipinos or Chinese, the fire, in burning their sections of the town, had destroyed all stores as well as many of the dwellings. Only the walls were standing, the corrugated roofs having fallen inside. Many of the ruins indicated that they were the remains of very pretentious buildings. It was certainly a scene of desolation, one from which Iloilo will not recover in many years.

The Boston being considered as sufficient force to guard the approaches to the city, as well as to assist the Army where necessary, the Petrel was ordered to proceed to Cebu, which place is next in prominence to Iloilo, being situated on the east side of Cebu Island, and of which it is the commercial port. The distance between the two towns is about 220 miles by the course around the south end of the island of Negros, which has Panay and Cebu on its western and eastern sides, respectively.

Cebu affords considerable historical interest from the fact that it was the point to which Magellan came after his long voyage across the Pacific via the Ladrones. Here he made a sort of alliance with the Chief of Cebu Island, by reason of which he lost his life in fighting against a neighboring tribe on the island of Mactan in 1521.

The Petrel arrived off the town of Cebu at 10:30 of the forenoon of Feb. 21. She found two foreign men-of-war in port, the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta and the British gunboat Pigmy. The commander of the latter, with the acting U. S. Vice Consul at the port, came on board immediately, and reported the condition of affairs on shore. It could readily be seen that the Petrel's arrival was causing considerable excitement. Men, armed with spears, machetes and guns, were seen moving about on shore as if to make a show of force of one kind or another, while a number of soldiers were keeping watch over the flag of the Philippine Republic, hoisted over the southwest corner of the fort. Lighters, steam launches and vessels in the harbor were filled with the movable property of those people on shore who were afraid of a repetition of the Iloilo incidents. There was undoubtedly a general alarm on the part of the city's population. Comdr. Cornwell, having discussed the question with his visitors, sent word by the Vice Consul, Mr. J. H. Sidebottom, that he would be pleased to see on board the Petrel representatives of the city, in order to arrive, if possible, at some peaceful solution of the situation. Shortly after 2 o'clock the Vice Consul came on board, bringing with him the following members of the local government: Julio Llorente, Vice-President; Pablo Mejia, Collector of Customs; J. Singson, Attorney General; Juan Climaco, Chief of Staff, and two of the clergy, the Provisor, Rev. Pablo Singson, and Rev. Juan Torrado, secretary to the Bishop. There was also an official interpreter.

This commission, as they denominated themselves, were empowered only to listen to the terms to be demanded, and to carry the same to the government and people on shore. The Commander of the Petrel read to the commission the proclamation of the President of the United States, and, after explaining it, and listening to several points of objection, made the following demand: That the local government should send answer by 8 o'clock a. m., on the 22d inst., whether it would accede or not to the views of the President; that he, the Commander of the Petrel, would then proceed to hoist the United States flag on the fort, and would later take over the government of the Junta. The Commission then left to report to the local Junta, and to determine on the future course to be taken.

The Petrel remained on the alert, with her crew ready to land at short notice in case of disturbance on shore. All was quiet, however; there were no unfriendly demonstrations towards the ship, and Washington's Birthday commenced with a glorious tropical sunrise, and the promise of a quiet yet interesting day. When the sun came up, the flags of the men-of-war went to the mastheads in honor of the day, the foreign ships following the Petrel in her full dress. The flag of the revolution was hoisted at the fort, but was soon after hauled down, disappearing from our view, the first good omen of the surrender. The dispositions necessary for landing a force were made, and, after an early breakfast, the Petrel's crew were ready for whatever should come after 8 o'clock. The answer was very prompt, and was brought aboard by Senor Mejia, of the Commission. It was in the shape of this protest, signed by the President of the local government, Luis Flores:

PHILIPPINO REPUBLIC.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, CEBU, P. I.

In view of the verbal intimation made by the Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. Petrel, of the U. S. squadron, to this government, demanding the surrender of the garrison and city of Cebu, to be accompanied by the hoisting of the American flag, in the peremptory term of fourteen hours, the Assembly Magna, convoked for its consideration and the members of which are representatives of all the vital forces of the country, agreed unanimously to accede to said demand in view of the superiority of the American forces; but without omitting to point out that neither the government of this province nor any of the inhabitants thereof have the power to conclude definitive acts prohibited by the Honorable President of the Philippine Republic, Senor Emilio Aguinaldo, our legitimate ruler, recognized as such in virtue of his indisputable capabilities of just government, and illustrious generalship, and universal suffrage.

Sad and painful is the situation of this city, without means of defence, and obliged to act contrary to its own convictions; in view of which it declares before the whole world that the occupation of this town is not based on any of the laws which form the code of civilized nations, which could hardly expect to behold scenes at the end of a century called the enlightened one.

We are told of conquests, of protectorates, of cessations made by the Spaniards; as if the Archipelago, and especially our souls, were merchandise subject to barter, when a single one is worth more than a thousand worlds of that metal called vile, perhaps for the reason that it fascinates as the eyes of a serpent.

But be that as it may; of all this the Commanding Officer must treat, as already stated, with Senor Aguinaldo, without whose acquiescence the act which is demanded from this government cannot be legal.

A copy of this manifest will be given to each of the consular agents established in this city, the greatest possible publicity will be given it, and we shall communicate with Aguinaldo, remitting him a copy of this document.

Given in Cebu, the 22d February, 1899.

(Signed)

LUIS FLORES,

The Commander-in-Chief.

At 9:30 a force of forty men, under command of the Executive Officer of the Petrel, Lieut. J. H. Bull, who was accompanied by Lieut. A. N. Wood and P. A. Surg. C. DeW. Brownell, landed on the beach abreast of the ship, and marched to the fort, which occupies the extreme eastern point of the angle upon which Cebu is situated. The march was promptly made, the fort entered. The force was drawn up on the upper parapet abreast of the flagstaff, and at 9:55 a. m., and at the order "present arms," the U. S. ensign was hoisted at Cebu, the Petrel firing a salute of twenty-one guns. The guard was then marched around the parapet and down to the street and to their boats, returning immediately to the Petrel. Considerable interest was shown by the people who assembled in the plaza outside the fort to watch the proceedings, but there was nothing hostile noted in their actions or words. The fort was deserted, except by one or two persons, who were evidently taking away belongings of the local garrison.

Insurgent troops driven, leaving sixty-eight dead on field

and large number wounded. A considerable number captured. Lawton will pursue westward. OTIS.

Manila, April 11.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Insurgents attacked MacArthur's line of railway communication last night in considerable force; repulsed by Wheaton with heavy loss. Wheaton's casualties, 3 killed and 20 wounded.

"Lawton's success at Santa Cruz more complete than reported yesterday. Enemy left 93 uniformed dead on field and number seriously wounded. Lawton captured city without destruction of property. His loss ten wounded, slight, except two, one since died. Lieut. Eltinge only officer wounded, slight, in hand. Enemy retired eastward; Lawton in pursuit this morning. OTIS.

Manila, April 12.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Yesterday in the lake region Lawton pursued insurgents eastward from Santa Cruz, dispersing them. Captured all the larger vessels used in the lake trade and Spanish gunboat. He is now endeavoring to pass them from river, where concealed, into lake.

Wheaton drove enemy ten miles to eastward of railway line of communications with Malolos. Lawton's and Wheaton's casualties few and slight, as enemy made no stand.

Notified by Spain that she will evacuate Mindoro and Tolo soon. OTIS.

Auckland, N. Z., April 12.

Secretary of Navy, Washington.

On April 1, while the combined forces of the British and United States, under Lieut. Freeman, British Navy, were reconnoitering near Apia, they were ambushed. Deeply regret to announce the death of Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain James Butler, ordinary Seaman Norman Edsal, and five men wounded, belonging to the Philadelphia. The British loss in killed, two men and Lieut. Freeman. KAUTZ.

Havana, April 11.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Death report for April 10: Puerto Principe, Pvt. Harry G. Hartmann, G. 8th Cav., died 9th, typhoid, Santiago; Pvt. Philip S. Breidenbach, K. 5th Volunteer Infantry, died 9th, malaria.

SERIOUS AFFAIR IN SAMOA.

The expected has happened in Samoa. A pitched battle has taken place between the Matafa insurgents and American and British sailors. Four Americans and two Englishmen were killed and five Americans were wounded.

A company made up of American and British marines and bluejackets were sent out a few miles from Apia on a reconnoitering expedition on April 1. There were 105 in the band. Lieut. A. H. Freeman, of the British cruiser Tauranga, was in command. The sailors were from that ship, the British ship Porpoise and the U. S. S. Philadelphia, Adml. Kautz.

While crossing a German plantation 800 of the rebel King Matafa's forces fell upon them. Though surprised the American and British sailors stood their ground, notwithstanding the overwhelming numbers opposing them.

Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, U. S. N., was operating the Colt's automatic gun, when the weapon is said to have become jammed. Although swept by a heavy fire the Lieutenant endeavored to put the gun in order. As he labored he was struck by a shot.

Ensign J. R. Monaghan, U. S. N., and a sailor named Hunt, from the Porpoise, went to Lansdale's assistance. The Ensign was shot dead. Hunt would not leave a wounded comrade and was beaten into insensibility. One of his ears was cut off. While beginning further mutilation the natives were frightened off by a shell from the British ship Royalist, which burst near by. Hunt recovered consciousness, and escaped to the beach. Lieut. Lansdale was shot a second time and through the heart, as was Lieut. Freeman. It was necessary to sound the signal for retreat three times before it was obeyed by the intrepid American and English. Then the little band escaped to safety on the beach, where they were protected by the guns of the war vessels.

Later a scouting party went out and brought in the fallen. It was found that the dead, including the officers, had been decapitated. The heads were not to be found. The bodies were interred at Mulluu on Easter Sunday. Next day some French priests from a mission came in, bearing the heads of the dead heroes. The graves were then opened and the heads were interred with the bodies. The corpses of three rebels were found near the body of Lieut. Lansdale. The priests said that they had buried eight others. It is understood that the rebels lost forty dead and many more were wounded. There were quantities of blood in the road where the rebels had dragged away their dead and wounded. Blood was found behind coconut trees, and it was discovered that the bullets of the Americans and British had completely passed through the trees, killing or wounding men hidden behind them. The rebels had fired from the tops of palms. After receiving his first wound, which shattered his leg, Lieut. Lansdale shot and killed a Samoan chief.

The attack was made on the rear, left flank and front of the Anglo-American force, making the ambush complete. Had not the automatic gun become jammed, the result would doubtless have been different.

The casualties, thus far reported, were:

Americans.—Dead: Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain James Butler, Able Seaman Norman Edsal. Wounded: Five sailors.

British.—Dead: Lieut. Angel H. Freeman, R. N., and two sailors.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The quiet in the military situation after the capture of Malolos was disturbed in a positive manner April 8 by an expedition under Maj. Gen. Lawton, which had for its object the crossing of Laguna-de-Bay, the capture of Santa Cruz, on the eastern shore of the Lake, and the sweeping of the country to the southward. The expedition numbered 1,500 men, and was made up of 200 picked sharpshooters, chosen from various regiments, Hawthorne's Mountain Battery, Gales's Squadron, three troops of the 4th Cavalry, unmounted, with two battalions of the 14th Infantry; Linck's battalion of the 1st Idaho Infantry and Fraine's battalion of the 1st North Dakota Infantry, under Gen. King.

The flotilla consisting of twenty canoes, towed by tugs and conveyed by three gunboats, and preceded by a launch containing Gen. Lawton and Gen. King, started from Pedro Macati on the Pasig River, half way between Manila and the lake, and moved east just as twilight

fell. The high spirits of the soldiers were increased by the exhilarating beauty of the scene. Rations for ten days were carried. Gen. Owenshine took command of the 2d Division on Gen. Lawton's departure. The lines of the division then extended from the beach at Malate, south of Manila, east to the shore of Laguna-de-Bay, beyond Pasig, a distance of about seven miles.

The withdrawal of the 18 companies comprising the expeditionary force made a gap in the line from Malate to Culiculi, about two miles from Manila Bay. The 4th Infantry filled this opening, but not before the natives had attempted to sneak through after dark. Pickets discovered the Filipinos and a heavy fire sent them scurrying back to their distant lines.

Santa Cruz is a leading town at the extreme end of the lake in a country previously untouched by the Americans. It is 48 miles from Manila and has a population of about 13,000. The town is the center of many highways which radiate from it in many directions and make it a good basis of operations.

The expedition was delayed by the boats running aground in the Pasig River, and did not reach Laguna-de-Bay till midnight of April 8. Daylight was awaited and then the flotilla moved southward. A heavy rain scattered the boats and a half hour's halt was made at 7 o'clock to reassemble. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the gunboats reconnoitered the insurgents' positions and half an hour later the Napidan opened fire on the insurgents who held a position four miles south of the town. They were soon seen scattering in all directions in a manner that excited the laughter of the attacking troops. Sharpshooters were landed under the Napidan's guns, followed by two battalions of the 14th Infantry, under Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr. A battalion of the North Dakota Regiment under command of Maj. John H. Fraine and an Idaho battalion, Capt. Linck, landed and deployed as skirmishers on the left flank of the troops advancing toward Santa Cruz from the south. The only opposition came from small bodies of insurgents who were ambushed along the road. The Americans bivouacked two miles from the center of the town.

At daylight of Monday, April 10, the advance was resumed. The rebels made a brief resistance, but the advance was not checked and soon the Filipinos were flying panic-stricken to their jungle fastnesses. They left 93 uniformed dead on the field and a large number were wounded. The American loss was ten wounded, all slightly, except one, who died. Lieut. Le Roy Eltinge, of the 4th Cav., was among the wounded. The American gunboats entered the Santa Cruz River and captured an unarmed Spanish gunboat and three launches. Gen. Lawton took possession of Santa Cruz without the destruction of any property.

There was a brief fight in front of Malolos early on the morning of April 10, when a band of insurgents attacked an American outpost and were repulsed. Two men of the 20th Kansas were wounded.

The foothills to the east of the railroad, as was expected, have proved to be a recruiting ground for Aguinaldo's army. At midnight of April 10 the rebels cut the telegraph line in several places between Malolos and Manila and swarmed out of the foothills upon the outposts of the Minnesota regiment between Bigaa and Bocave, five miles south of Malolos. The insurgents were repulsed in short order, but not before two Americans were killed and 14 wounded. Further down the railroad toward Manila, at Marilao, the Oregonians were attacked at the same time and lost three killed and two wounded before they beat off their night assailants. Ten Filipinos were killed and six wounded. Troops were concentrated along the railway and the rebels retreated to the hills.

The Spanish newspaper, "Oceanica," at Manila, which has been violently pro-Filipino, is now urging the rebels to submit to American authority. An immediate effect of the American commission's proclamation is seen in the increased feeling of confidence among the residents of the city.

Manila, April 12.

Adjutant General, Washington.

KILLED.

14th Infantry—Pitts, J. W., Co. G, April 10.
2d Oregon—Berre, Joseph, Co. M, April 11; Hoffman, Edward, Co. M, April 11; Payne, Henry, Co. M, April 11.
13th Minnesota—Beatty, Maurice P., Co. C, April 11; Cole, Jesse, Co. F, April 10.

WOUNDED.

Hospital Corps—Altman, Brunox, Acting Hospital Steward; forearm; moderate.
13th Minnesota—Foss, Henry, Co. B, leg, moderate; Clark, Charles, 1st Lieut., Co. B, scalp, slight; Hanscomb, Eugene, 1st Sergt., Co. A, thumb, moderate; Gilbert, Holden G., Corp., Co. A, hand, slight; Ryberg, Walter, Co. I, arm, slight; Able, W. J., Co. B, ear, slight; Harvey, Eugene A., Co. B, thumb, slight; Miggeson, C. J., Co. B, back, slight; Packer, Charles, Co. B, hands; slight; Young, John J., Co. C, jaw, severe; Gislsson, H. B., Co. C, scalp, slight; Anderson, Harry, Co. C, ear, slight; Kelley, Richard, Co. I, forehead, severe; Hotchkiss, Adam, Co. C, thigh, severe.
14th Infantry—Somers, William, Co. D, arm, severe.
4th Cavalry—Grabowsky, Joseph, Troop C, head, severe.

1st North Dakota—Wolf, Herman, Corp., Co. H, foot, moderate.
1st Idaho—Plarson, Arthur, Co. A, forearm, severe.
2d Oregon—Millars, Everett H., Co. M; abdomen, severe; Sullen, Arthur, Co. M, arm, slight. OTIS.

Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, with the 10th Pennsylvania and the 2d Oregon regiments, moved northeast from the railroad on the morning of April 12 with the intention of driving the rebels from the country lying between the railroad to Manila and the foothills. The insurgents made but one stand, at Santa Maria de Pandi, but a few shells from the guns in the advancing lines set them running pell mell to the rear. They managed to set fire to the town before the Americans could take possession. One man in Gen. Wheaton's command was wounded. So slight was the resistance encountered that the brigade Commander in disgust sent this telegram to Maj. Gen. Otis: "They would not wait to be killed." The American guard along the railroad has been heavily strengthened, and there is little prospect of the insurgents daring to get as near the lines as they did the other night. Gen. Lawton, in the Santa Cruz district, dispersed the rebels to the eastward during the day.

The Philippine Commission is hearing leading residents of various nationalities, priests and Spaniards, on the Filipinos capability for self-government. Most of these so far interviewed, and they include prominent islanders, express the belief that Filipino rule in the archipelago would mean chaos, tribal wars and European intervention.

Gen. Luna, who retired from the command of the Filipino forces recently, and began editing a newspaper, has been recalled to the command.

The commercial classes urge the sending of detachments of American troops to take possession of the towns in the southern provinces and in the Visayan Islands, now held by small bands of Tagalos. They declare the natives find the Tagalo oppression worse than

Spanish oppression, and that they will welcome the Americans. An instance is Gubat, in the Province of Sorsogon, where the Spanish taxes amounted to \$18,000, but the rebel Tagalos extort \$112,000. Aguinaldo's brother-in-law, the Provincial Governor, is said to be despoiling the people unmercifully.

The 3d Artillery's camp, a mile and a half west of Malolos, was attacked before dawn of April 13. Two privates were killed, and a Lieutenant and three privates were wounded. Daylight found the American troops scouring the district, driving the rebels to the north, killing several. A Montana private was wounded.

THE NEW REMINGTON.

The Diario Oficial announces that the Mexican government has entered into a contract with the Remington Arms Company for 32,000 Remington single loading



rifles with knife bayonets; caliber 7 m/m (.28-inch), to interchange with cartridges used in Mauser magazine rifles. This gun uses smokeless powder, 37 grains; a bullet with cupro mantle or jacket, 175 grains, and the projectile has an initial velocity of 2,230 feet, with a pressure of 48,000 pounds. The same firm have contracts pending in countries which have heretofore used and are at present armed with the Remington rifle in the larger caliber, using black powder. Of the old Remington rifle a million and a quarter were sold, and as the contracts referred to as pending are with countries using more or less of the Mauser, the new rifle promises to rival the sale of the original Remington. The proprietors claim for the new Remington single shot rifle every advantage possessed by the modern magazine rifle of equal caliber, with none of the inherent disadvantages arising from breech mechanisms more or less complicated. The arm is distinctly Remington in every detail, only having been altered in minor respects where changes have been deemed expedient to further its durability and trustworthiness. This fact commends this gun to any government which has previously used the former Remington, either in calibers .43, .45 or .50. Placing this new weapon in the hands of its troops gives them an arm which is identical in mechanical operation and mode of manipulation with the old Remington system, in the use of which they acquired confidence and efficiency. In the production of these rifles is met the urgent demand for high power arms of the simple Remington action, with which the armies of Central and South America are so perfectly familiar, and to whom the complicated magazine arms would prove a pregnant source of trouble and actual danger. With this rifle, troops can maintain a high rate of fire without the uncertain aid of "clips" or "fillers," a necessary adjunct of a magazine rifle. In order to withstand the increased pressure of smokeless powders, the breech mechanism has been greatly strengthened, and the finest grade of steel is used throughout. The new action cannot be upset as in the case of most systems using smokeless powders, nor can it be shot loose by long continued use. The new rifle is equipped with knife bayonet of approved design, and is sighted to 2,300 yards. It weighs, without bayonet, 8½ pounds. Length of barrel 30 inches. It is adapted to the same cartridge as is used in the modern magazine systems of the world, loaded with smokeless powder and compound nickel covered bullet.

WHAT HAWAII THINKS ABOUT IT.

The "Evening Bulletin," Honolulu, H. I., devotes a column of its editorial space to Maj. John Tweedale, U. S. Army. Concerning the bill passed by the last Congress for the benefit of Maj. Tweedale, the "Bulletin" says:

"The act was one that will commend itself to the whole Regular Army as eminently proper, and, with one exception, will receive its unqualified approval, from the youngest sub to its oldest General. The Army would have liked it better if it could have called this popular official Col. Tweedale, but they are glad to welcome him to their ranks even as a Major, and will trust to the generosity of some equally thoughtful Congress to make him what in the first instance he ought to have been made—a Colonel. It creates no dissatisfaction, because it interferes with neither the rights nor ranks of any one. It is an office created for John Tweedale, and he occupies it to the harm or disadvantage of no one. By his long, faithful and brilliant services administered in a kindly, modest and gentlemanly manner, he has fairly won it. Long may he live to perform its duties and enjoy its honors, and soon may he be greeted as Col. Tweedale."

The "Bulletin" further says: "John Tweedale had been the chief clerk, or 'working horse,' so to speak, of the War Department for these many years. Administrations came and passed away; but whether they were Democratic or Republican, the white-haired, soldierly, modest, suave, intelligent, dignified but polite chief clerk remained. New Secretaries of War, able and honest, perchance, but totally unfamiliar with the details and workings of that department, arrived with each incoming Administration, and the chief clerk coached them in their new duties, and 'it was easy.'"

DISCHARGE OF MILITARY PRISONERS

The following statement has been prepared at the War Department by the direction of the Acting Secretary of War: In consequence of the many changes which have recently been made by the War Department in the location of troops, it was found necessary to leave at different posts throughout the country quite a number of military prisoners awaiting trial for various offences with which they have been charged. It has become quite a difficult problem for the Department to convene the necessary courts martial in most of these cases, for the reason that it has been impracticable to take the required number of officers away from duties of a more pressing nature, which could not be postponed. In view of the uncertainty as to the time at which it might be practicable to bring such prisoners to trial, and furthermore because of the fact that in some cases the movement of troops and the muster out of Volunteer officers have rendered it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure sufficient evidence for conviction, the Acting Secretary of War has instituted inquiry covering both

classes of cases of this character scattered throughout the various military departments of the country. He has investigated over a hundred cases of the character indicated, and, as a measure of justice, has given directions that wherever through unavoidable circumstances, the prisoner cannot be brought to trial within thirty days, he be discharged. This order was made after conference with the Judge Advocate General, who also recommended that in certain cases the soldiers be restored to duty without trial; and in about thirty cases, where the facts clearly call for such action, the Acting Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General that the men be discharged without honor. The Adjutant General has been instructed by the Acting Secretary of War to issue the necessary orders, by wire, to carry into effect the instructions above stated.

The following Army transports are scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on the dates given below: Hancock, April 17; Warren, April 18; Newport, April 20; Georgian City, April 22.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, returned to Washington this week from a brief trip to Cuba on matters pertaining to the perfection of telegraphic communication in the island. All important points are now in communication by telegraph with headquarters of the division of Cuba. Speaking of his own force Gen. Greely said this week he hoped to have every Volunteer in Porto Rico discharged by the 30th of April. He has arranged to supply the places of the Volunteers to be mustered out by men enlisted in the United States.

Chief Engr. F. J. Schell, U. S. N., has an entertaining and instructive article, copiously illustrated, in "Marine Engineering" for April on the Department of Steam Engineering, at the Naval Academy. It is such articles as this that show the public how serious and comprehensive is the work of the cadet, whose contact with the general citizen occurs so often on festive occasions that the gay side of his life comes too frequently to be considered the standard by which to judge his academic existence.

We were surprised to see it stated that Gen. Ludlow had brought suit for libel against a Cuban newspaper, and were so doubtful of the story that we did not refer to it. It appears that it is the duty of the Fiscal de la Audiencia, under the old laws of Spain, to look over all newspapers and search for anything which may be construed as reflecting upon the crown, the ruling monarch, Captain General or the Government. The suit against the "Lucha" was not brought by Gen. Ludlow, who knew nothing about it, but by the Fiscal without consultation and without instruction on his part, it being his duty under the law to proceed in such cases independently.

A well-informed correspondent says: "The appointment of Col. Buffington to be Chief of Ordnance is peculiarly gratifying to every man in the Army who wants to see real merit recognized. Col. Buffington's appointment may be regarded not only as a fitting concession to the claims of rank, and therefore to discipline, harmony and esprit du corps, but as a just recognition of professional ability very encouraging at a time when politics, time serving and unsoldierlike intrigue threaten much harm to the Army. Buffington did fine work at Rock Island, but did not agree with all of Gen. Flagler's plans, and was not the General's favorite for the succession."

The court martial of Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, of the artillery, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was continued behind closed doors at the Washington Barracks this week. Two witnesses were called to testify against Lieut. Lang. These were Maj. J. S. Sewall, C. E., who preferred the charges against Lang; and Capt. Wilcox, of the Military Information Bureau, who was called to substantiate the allegations made by Maj. Sewall. After the witnesses were heard the court adjourned until Friday in order to give Lieut. Lang an opportunity to prepare his statement in explanation or extenuation of his alleged improper conduct. Thus far Lieut. Lang has not signified his intention of putting in a defence to the charges.

Maj. John Tweedale, Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, was presented with a handsome sword by his friends this week at the Congregational Church of which he is a trustee. The presentation was made by Gen. H. V. Boynton. The sword is an etched diamond blade with mother-of-pearl grip and Mr. Tweedale's name is etched upon the blade. The scabbard of nickel-plated steel with gilt mountings is inscribed, "Presented to Major John Tweedale, U. S. A., by his friends, H. V. Boynton, A. M. Lothrop, S. W. Woodward, H. Dingman, J. J. Edson, R. H. Warner, J. Barnard, C. E. Foster, M. M. Parker, W. W. Grant, L. Woodbury, C. B. Bailey, R. H. Thayer, J. Paul, D. Fraser, W. F. Nash, L. R. Tuttle, and T. T. Stewart."

A newspaper despatch from West Point April 9 says: "A fierce fight occurred at Highland Falls at a late hour last night between candidates for admission to West Point as Cadets on the one side and boys of the village on the other. There were about thirty of them in the fight, but they were outnumbered three to one by the boys of the town. The trouble began with a hand-to-hand encounter, and the crowd soon increased to such an extent that stone throwing took the place of fists. Several of the candidates were more or less injured, but the most seriously hurt was U. S. Grant, Jr., appointed at large by the President, who was assisted to his quarters at Cranston's Hotel. Many of the town boys were also badly used up. The reputation of Highland Falls as a 'tough town' is well known to residents of that vicinity."

The first annual meeting of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will, by courtesy of Maj. L. L. Seaman, be held at his residence, No. 18 West Thirty-first street, New York City, on Friday, April 21, 1890, at 8 p. m. The officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting, and the badge of the order finally adopted from designs that will be recommended by the Council. The following amendment to the By-Laws will be voted upon: "Strike out the last two lines of Section V., which read as follows: 'A majority of the Council shall constitute a quorum,' and substitute the following: 'Five members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.'" One thousand rosettes, or lapel buttons, have been ordered for members of the order, which will be ready for delivery at this meeting at the price of twenty-five cents each.

Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, attended the celebration in Chicago on April 9 of the anniversary of the surrender of Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and made an ad-

dress, which excited great enthusiasm. In the course of it he said: "Our Army needs complete reorganization—not merely enlarging—and the reorganization can come only as the result of legislation. A proper general staff should be established, and the positions of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster officers should be filled by detail from the line. Above all, the Army must be given the chance to exercise in large bodies. Never again should we see, as we saw in the Spanish war, Major Generals in command of divisions who had never before commanded three companies together in the field. If, during the years to come, any disaster should befall our arms, afloat or ashore, and thereby any shame come to the United States, remember that the blame will lie upon the men whose names appear upon the roll calls of Congress on the wrong side of these great questions."

Maj. James Chester, U. S. Army, retired, contributes to the March number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" a valuable and interesting article on "Defects in our Military Machine," concluding it by the following pertinent suggestions:

"1. The territorial localization of the regiments of the Regular Army. 2. The organization of United States militia battalions in affiliation with the Regular regiments. Every Regular battalion should have at least two militia battalions in affiliation with it, so that in case of mobilization for any purpose, every Regular battalion would be expanded into a three-battalion regiment, commanded by a Regular officer, and every Regular regiment into a brigade of three regiments commanded by a Regular Colonel. Under such an organization the strength of the active Army could be trebled and mobilization effected by an order of less than a dozen words. 3. Regiments should be mobilized annually for maneuvers and camp experience. 4. Honorably discharged soldiers of the Regular Army should be encouraged in some way to join militia battalions, and competent cooks, when desired, should be attached to militia companies whenever they are mobilized."

Senator Hoar and other official gentlemen who from their professed knowledge of the Filipino character must have spent many years of their lives among the Tagalos will receive a very sad shock, indeed, on reading the letter of Admiral Dewey to Secretary Long, which we publish elsewhere. The beautiful fabric of liberty which they had erected in their enthusiasm with Aguinaldo crowning the top as the highest type of the freedom-fired patriot falls crashing around their ears as Admiral Dewey's concise phrases undermine the airy structure. No Washington or Bolivar to whom his American sympathizers have been wont to liken the Filipino dictator ever resorted to press gangs to secure supporters, and it is difficult to believe that a people are worthy of liberty who are not competent to suppress so arant an impostor. The flag of freedom is dangerous only when carried by the hand of a demagogue who is no less a demagogue when he wears the trappings of a soldier and has around his head a nimbus of battle smoke. In a few words Admiral Dewey has torn the mask from that swarthy face in the Philippines and the American people now see the Filipino leader as he really is, a despot masquerading in the guise of a patriot. They will be able now to look through the glittering sophistries of Senatorial apologists and see that in the success of Gen. Otis lies greater hope for the liberties of the Oriental islanders than could ever be secured by the triumph of so cheap a liberator as Aguinaldo now stands revealed to be.

It was to be expected, of course, that the battles of the Spanish War would be fought over again in the magazines and the reviews. Just now the firing line of critical quills seems to be engaged on the naval fight at Santiago, and two maps of Adml. Sampson on the position of the ships in the engagement are said to conflict with each other. As Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, the Admiral had an official chart prepared, and in his recent article in the "Century Magazine" on "The Atlantic Fleet in the Spanish War," another set of diagrams was published. The fact that these two diagrams do not agree in respect to the position of the U. S. S. Brooklyn is seized upon at once in certain quarters as evidence of an attempt to do injustice to Adml. Schley, without due consideration apparently being given to the difficulty of locating moving ships except in a general way. The impracticability of defining the positions of the yachts at any given time in the International Cup races at New York was shown at the time of the famous foul between the Defender and the Valkyrie in 1895, when, although cameras and stop watches were playing on the boats, no two persons came away with the same idea of the position of the yachts at the critical time. So it is not at all improbable that Adml. Sampson, in preferring to give new diagrams in his contribution to current literature, placed the Brooklyn in a position seemingly at variance with the opinion of where she ought to have been, judging from the official chart. The deceptive character of distances and angles at sea, even in the presence of the highest nautical intelligence, needs no further proof than the tragic demonstration afforded by the sinking of the Victoria by the Camperdown of the British Navy in 1893, in carrying out an ordinary maneuver in open and ample waters.

Peace having been declared a radical reduction in the expenses of the Government so far as they apply to the military establishment results. The law provides that soldiers shall receive an increase of 20 per cent. above their ordinary pay during a continuance of war. This pay ceases from April 11, when final exchanges of ratification were made at Washington. While the pay of a private was \$15.60 a month prior to the 11th, it is now the regulation pay of first enlistment, or \$13 a month. It was hoped to avert reduction in the case of troops now engaged in the Philippines, whose service is as dangerous and arduous as that of our soldiers serving in Cuba against the enemy. Examination of the statutes leads to the conclusion, however, that the President's proclamation ends the war and that fighting in the Philippines must be regarded in the nature of an insurrection only. It has been estimated that the annual pay of the Army as at present organized is about \$15,000,000 a year; by the reduction of the war allowance this will result in an annual saving of about \$750,000. The estimated saving out of the appropriations for the current fiscal year covering the months of April, May and June, is about \$200,000.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen was at the Navy Yard, New York, April 13, to give a formal hearing to the representatives of the Dock Department of New York on the question of transferring to State control the eastern portion of the Cob dock. Comptroller Bird S. Coler, former Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, Congressman Charles G. Bennett and Col. P. I. Coote spoke on behalf of the bill, and Adml. Gherardi, U. S. N.; Naval Constr. Bowles, U. S. N., and Comdr. Swift, U. S. N., spoke against it.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Thos. H. R. McIntyre, 1st U. S. Art., has gone to the Philippines with the 6th U. S. Art.

Lieut. H. A. White, 6th U. S. Cav., of Columbus Barracks, O., visited in New York City this week.

Maj. William Ennis, recently promoted, goes with the headquarters of the 6th Art. to Manila via San Francisco.

A farm of 34 acres in Gravesend, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. H. W. Slocum, has just been sold for \$85,000.

Miss Webster, the daughter of Chief Engr. Harrie Webster, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from an extended visit to West Point.

Hamilton Foley, late Adjutant of the 14th Regt., N. Y. N. G., and of the 203d New York Vol. Inf., has been appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the Army.

Mrs. George E. Glenn, widow of Col. George E. Glenn, U. S. A., is in Cincinnati, Ohio, where her address is care of Mr. Loring Hindsdale, Johnson Building.

Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, 4th U. S. Art., a recent arrival at Washington Barracks, D. C., has been assigned to Capt. W. B. Homer's Battery H at Fort Monroe, Va.

General H. C. Corbin was among the special guests invited to a dinner in Washington given April 12 by the Russian Ambassador, in honor of the French Ambassador.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper, U. S. N., has secured an extended sick leave from the Department, and has gone to Warrenton, Va., with his family in an attempt to recover his health.

With Battery E, 6th Art., which left Washington Barracks April 12 for San Francisco en route to Manila were Captain G. E. Sage and Lieuts W. M. Copp and C. Stewart Patterson.

The mother of Comdr. R. W. Davenport, U. S. N., is lying very ill at her residence in Washington. Comdr. Davenport has just been detailed for duty in the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department.

Comdr. F. R. Smith, U. S. N., retired, who lives in Binghamton, N. Y., writes that his son is the proudest boy in town over a cap ribbon of the Olympia received from Adml. Dewey a few days ago.

On the 8th of July next Chief Engr. James Entwistle, U. S. N., will retire as a Rear Admiral after more than forty years of active service. Capt. Entwistle is now en route for New York on the U. S. S. Raleigh.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler has accepted an invitation of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., to deliver an address to the literary societies of the university on June 14, final day of commencement.

Among those in New York City this week undergoing examination for promotion were Captains J. T. Van Arsdale, 7th Inf., St. Denis; Capt. R. W. Hoyt, 11th Inf., Hotel Judson, and Willis Wittich, 21st Inf., Grand Hotel.

Mrs. Rae, wife of Comdr. C. W. Rae, U. S. N., will leave for the Pacific coast early next week, and join her husband at San Francisco. Mrs. Rae was a Miss Dodge, of Washington, and has been no inconsiderable traveler since her marriage to Comdr. Rae.

Colonel W. C. Johnson, of Cincinnati, and Gen. J. C. Black, of Illinois, were balloted for this week as Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., in succession to the late James A. Sexton, but there being a deadlock the matter has gone over until the National Encampment at Philadelphia in September.

These officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Comdr. W. Goodwin, Med. Dir. T. N. Penrose, Chief Engr. J. S. Ogden, Passed Asst. Paymr. J. H. Merriam, Chaplain H. W. Jones, Chief Engr. R. G. Denig, Chief Engr. Geo. H. Kearny, Cadet S. B. Thomas, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, Ensign Poor.

Chief Engr. R. G. Denig, U. S. N., late of the U. S. S. Montgomery, was in Washington during the week on business connected with his transfer to the Chicago. He relieves Chief Engr. Dixon, who goes to the Montgomery temporarily for transfer to the Brooklyn when the Montgomery fails in with that ship.

Passed Asst. Engr. Armin Hartrath, U. S. N., now on duty with Dewey's fleet as Chief Engineer of the refrigerating ship Culgoa, has recently passed his examination for the grade of Passed Assistant Engineer, and will receive a commission as Lieutenant (J. G.) as soon as the report of the Examining Board has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

Major H. M. Cronkhite, U. S. A., retired, has recently purchased Wondermere, Essex, Conn., formerly the country seat of Col. Douglas Breverton. Delightfully situated, the house commands a superb view of the surrounding country, the grounds, which are varied and extensive, sloping gently to the water. The place is the finest on the Connecticut River.

A Washington correspondent writes: "Lieut. Comdr. Russell Selfridge, U. S. N., whose family has been in Washington all winter, has been appointed Inspector in charge of one of the lighthouse districts, with headquarters in Boston, so that Mrs. Selfridge and her two young daughters will spend the summer in that region. They will probably occupy a cottage at Manchester-by-the-Sea during the season, where they will be a welcome addition to the Boston colony."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending April 12, 1890: Lieut. L. S. Sorley, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. McK. Saltzman, U. S. A.; Mrs. E. P. Pearson, wife of Gen. Pearson, U. S. A.; Mrs. G. M. Randall, wife of Gen. Randall, U. S. A.; Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V.; Col. A. B. Wells, U. S. A.; Gen. A. K. Arnold, U. S. A., and Mrs. Arnold; Capt. J. B. McDonald, U. S. A.; Mrs. McDonald and two children, Capt. J. Parker, U. S. A.; Surg. W. H. Wilson, U. S. A.; Comdr. A. Marix, U. S. N.; Paymr. A. F. Huntington, U. S. N.; Capt. G. N. Whistler, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. De W. Ramsey, U. S. A.; Capt. J. S. Bishop, U. S. A.; Gen. J. W. Closs, U. S. A.; Capt. H. D. Snyder, U. S. A., and Mrs. Snyder; Capt. S. Reynolds White, U. S. V.; Gen. A. R. Buffington, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. H. R. McIntyre, U. S. A.; Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.; Col. T. H. Norton, U. S. A.

The following Army officers have registered at the War Department this week: Capt. H. D. Snyder, Med. Corps; Colonel J. G. Lee, Q. M. Dept.; Colonel Duncan N. Hood, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf.; Maj. Gen. Wm. R. Shafter, Dept. of California; Capt. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf.; Col. J. S. Tilford, retired; 1st Lieut. Frank De So Ramsey, 9th Inf.; Capt. John J. Bishop, retired; Capt. J. B. McDonald, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Closs, Judge Advocate General's Dept.; Brig. Gen. A. K. Arnold, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Farnsworth, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Fraiser, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Capt. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art.; Col. J. B. Rauck, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. A. A. Meriliet, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Harkens, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V.; Maj. A. G. Quay, C. and Q. M.; Capt. M. N. Longall, retired; 1st Lieut. L. S. Sorley, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clark M. Carr, 9th Vol. Inf.; Maj. W. S. Scott, A. G. U. S. V.; Capt. B. McCaul, C. S. U. S. V.

Maj. Clarence Ewen, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Ewen are en route to Europe to spend the summer.

Capt. G. H. Morgan, 3d U. S. Cav., of Fort Myer, Va., was a visitor this week at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., has located with his family at 944 Pennsylvania avenue, Denver, Col.

A. A. Surg. Otway W. Rash, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Maj. M. R. Doyon, Pay. Dept., returned to New York City this week from a visit to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.

Capt. C. H. Greene, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the 17th Infantry, is at present located at 1036 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary of War Alger and party left San Juan, P. R., for New York, April 9, on the transport Ingalls, and are due about April 14.

Capt. H. D. Snyder, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., lately at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., arrived in Savannah, Ga., this week, for duty in that city.

Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 10th U. S. Inf., lately on duty at Pittsburg, Pa., is now on his way to join his regiment at Matanzas, Cuba.

Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 9th U. S. Inf., lately in New York from Cuba, has arrived in San Francisco en route to Manila to join his regiment.

Capt. John Murphy, 14th U. S. Inf., arrived in San Francisco April 7 from Manila. He has been in service since 1858, and may soon retire.

Capt. C. A. Stedman, 9th U. S. Cav., is commanding Fort Apache, Ariz., until the arrival of Lieut. Col. A. B. Wells, who is under orders to join.

Capt. Henry Kirby, 10th U. S. Inf., lately at Nashville, Tenn., was expected to arrive at Matanzas, Cuba, this week to join his regiment there.

Brig. Gen. A. R. Buffington, C. O., arrived in Washington, D. C., April 7, and at once qualified and entered upon the duties of his new position.

Maj. W. P. Kendall, Surg., U. S. A., arrived at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., April 7, and went with the 21st U. S. Infantry to San Francisco en route to Manila.

Lieut. Chas. J. Bailey, 1st U. S. Art., who is on the eve of promotion to Captain, has left New Orleans to take command of Battery E, 7th Artillery, at Fort Preble, Me.

Secretary of War Alger, while recently at Rio Pedras, P. R., was entertained with a breakfast at the City Hall, by the Mayor and the Councilmen. Gen. Guy V. Henry and staff were present.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Lieut. W. C. Davis, 6th U. S. Art., left Baltimore last week for Fort Warren, where she will reside with her mother, Mrs. A. D. Schenck, during Lieut. Davis's absence in the Philippines.

Col. William J. Volkmar, U. S. A., has left Denver, Col., for a few weeks for the benefit of his health, and during his absence Lieut. W. S. Graves, 7th Inf., A. D. C., is at the helm of the A. G. O., Department of the Colorado.

Mrs. W. A. Rafferty, wife of Lieut. Col. Rafferty, 2d U. S. Cav., now stationed at Matanzas, Cuba, and Mrs. Chas. Carr Clark, wife of Lieut. Clark, of the 5th U. S. Inf., are at the Majestic, corner 14th and Yale streets, Washington, D. C.

With the two batteries of the 6th Artillery which left Fort Monroe, Va., April 4 for Honolulu, via San Francisco, were Maj. S. M. Mills, Capt. A. Slaker, and C. B. Satterlee, Lieuts. D. W. Ketcham, and G. R. Hancock, with A. A. Surg. G. R. Sims.

The engagement of Capt. Chas. H. Dasher, Co. A, 6th California Volunteers, to Miss Kathleen King, daughter of 1st Lieut. George W. R. King, of Co. E, formerly Hawaiian Regulars, is announced. The wedding will take place at Honolulu during May.

The banquet in New York City in honor of the birthday of General U. S. Grant will be held at the Astoria on the evening of Thursday, April 27. Gen. C. H. T. Collins is chairman of the committee, and Mr. Geo. H. Taylor, 31 Nassau street, New York, secretary.

Gen. Steward L. Woodford, was among the speakers at the eighth annual meeting and banquet of the Veteran Association of the Department of the South and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, State of New York, held at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, April 14.

Capt. Butler, of the Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, who is in charge of the transport Conemaugh, which sailed from Honolulu on March 27 for Manila, has made business investments in the Hawaiian Islands and will settle in the new territory as soon as his enlistment has expired.

1st Lieut. E. T. Tannant, 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, U. S. Engineers, has accepted a position as civil engineer for the Waialua sugar plantation, near Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands. He has obtained his discharge and entered upon his new duties. Lieut. Tannant hails from Washington.

The committee arranging for the horse show to be held April 27, 28 and 29, at the Riding and Driving Club, Philadelphia, are sadly disappointed that the necessities of the service have called Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, to the Philippines, and thereby deprived the exhibition of one of its principal features.

Capt. Thomas N. Wood, U. S. M. C., who by the retirement of Maj. Richard Wallace, U. S. M. C., on April 5, is advanced to the rank of Major, was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, July 1, 1876, and was appointed from the District of Columbia. Up to Jan. 1 last he had performed 14 years and 9 months' sea service, and 11 years and 4 months' shore duty.

Capt. F. A. Hinman, U. S. A., retired, and wife, returned to their home in Sanford avenue, Flushing, New York, April 4, from a very interesting journey to the tropics. They sailed from New York on Feb. 4, and since then have visited Bermuda; ten of the principal islands in the Virgin and Windward groups; British Guiana, South America; San Juan, Porto Rico; Santiago and Havana, Cuba; Miami and St. Augustine, Fla., and Norfolk and Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. J. L. Longnecker, wife of Paymr. Longnecker, late of the Volunteer forces, has been making an extensive and interesting tour among the islands of the Antilles, and has written several piquant accounts of her adventures and observations while visiting those new American colonies. Maj. Longnecker resides in Delta, O., where he is engaged in business, and has interested himself from the first outbreak of hostilities in the health and comfort of the private soldier.

The recent musicale given at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Army and Navy League for the benefit of the Sailors' Club in New York City was a great success. The music was provided by well-known amateurs and the Marine Band. Mrs. Alger received the guests for the league, assisted by Mrs. Kelton, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Ludington, and other prominent members of the society. Twenty Army and Navy young ladies, daughters of prominent officers, assisted in the tea room.

Lieut. F. N. Cooke, 5th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Wadsworth, for duty with Battery O.

Capt. Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Art., is at present at 828 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn., on mustering duty.

Capt. C. P. Townsley, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, visited in Washington and at Washington Barracks, D. C., this week.

Mrs. Whiting, wife of Capt. W. H. Whiting, is now in Hong Kong. Later she will go to Yokohama for the summer months.

Lieut. C. W. Otwell, 7th U. S. Inf., was a visitor in New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d U. S. Cav., visited in New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Broadway Central Hotel.

Lieut. H. A. White, 6th U. S. Cav., paid a short visit to New York City this week and afterwards returned to Columbus Barracks, O.

Lieut. H. B. Black, 4th U. S. Art., on a short leave from Fort Washington, for the benefit of his health, is visiting at Frederick, Md.

Gen. E. B. Williston, Col. 6th U. S. Art., has appointed Capt. E. A. Millar, Quartermaster of the regiment, under the recent act of Congress.

Lieut. Col. G. S. Carpenter, 7th U. S. Inf., is the new commandant of Fort McPherson, Ga., which is garrisoned by troops of his regiment.

Civil Engr. Homer R. Stanford, U. S. N., who is to superintend the building of the new Naval Hospital, arrived at Mare Island April 1 for duty.

The engagement of Miss Grace Hamilton, daughter of Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A., to Dr. John Ravenswood Hicks, of Warrenton, Va., is announced.

Maj. J. M. Carson, Jr., U. S. A., has returned to Porto Rico, from a short visit to relatives in this country. Mrs. Carson and Miss Carson went with him.

The address of Gen. W. S. Worth, U. S. A., who with Mrs. Worth have gone abroad, is care of J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad street, London, England.

Lieut. C. S. Haight, 4th U. S. Cav., relinquished duty at Fort McHenry, April 6, and left for San Francisco en route to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt were expected in Washington, D. C., this week. During their stay they will make their headquarters at the Shoreham.

Capt. H. D. Styer, 13th U. S. Inf., arrived at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week and assumed command of his Co. C, preparatory to starting for San Francisco en route to Manila.

Maj. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d U. S. Cav., at present in command of the regiment, will move his headquarters about April 19 from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Art. (Major and Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. V.), visited at 113 East 36th street, New York, this week on his way to join his battery at Fort Hancock, N. J.

With Batteries L and M, 6th U. S. Artillery, which left New York Harbor April 11 for San Francisco en route to Manila, were Capt. H. H. Ludlow and C. W. Foster and Lieuts. S. F. Bottoms and W. B. Pershing.

Mrs. Pope, wife of Lieut. Col. Pope, of the Marine Corps, will not accompany her husband to Manila, but will make her home in Boston. She goes next week to visit Admiral and Mrs. Farquhar, at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The retirement of Col. Henry Carroll, 7th U. S. Cav., causes the following promotions in the cavalry arm: Lieut. Col. T. A. Baldwin, 10th, to Colonel, and Maj. T. J. Wint, 10th, to Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. C. A. Stedman, 9th, to Major.

Miss Ollie O'Brien, says the Kansas City "Journal," accompanied Mrs. Stotsenberg, wife of a Regular Army officer, now serving with the Volunteers from Nebraska, to Cuba. When the wounded commenced to come from the front she volunteered to go into the hospital as a nurse, and she has attended to her duties faithfully and well. Miss O'Brien is naturally of the Army. When a bit of a babe she was adopted into the family of Capt. M. O'Brien, and the people of Hays City remember well the pretty little girl who used to flit about their town when the Captain was stationed at the nearby fort.

President McKinley will make no mistake if he names Maj. T. W. Symons of the U. S. Engineers, as a member of the new Nicaragua Canal Commission, says the Buffalo "Courier." During Maj. Symons's stay in this city as the engineer in charge of river and harbor improvements, he has gained deserved prominence, and within the past few weeks he has been named as a director of the Pan-American Exposition and as a member of Gov. Roosevelt's special Canal Commission. It is not often that a man is honored in such quick succession by his city, his State and the Federal Government.

Among the good papers in this month's "Cosmopolitan" is an article by Edith Elmer Wood, the wife of the navigator of the U. S. S. Petrel. Mrs. Wood's article was awarded the first prize of \$200, offered some time since by the "Cosmopolitan" for three best papers on the topic, "The Ideal and Practical Organization of a Home." Mrs. Wood is the daughter of Capt. Horace Elmer, who died soon after the outbreak of the war. One of "Scribner's" new books, "Sweethearts and Wives," is by Mrs. Eustace Rogers. Mrs. Rogers is still in Manila, Paymr. Rogers being on the Monterey. The book is said to be charming, as are all Mrs. Rogers's short stories.

Col. Henry Carroll, 7th U. S. Cav., recently promoted, and at his own request retired from active service, is a veteran officer with a splendid record, dating from 1859, when he enlisted in the 3d U. S. Artillery, and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Cavalry in 1864. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, July 8, 1898, and served with distinction at Santiago, being badly wounded at San Juan. He was mustered out of the Volunteer service Nov. 30, 1898. Col. Carroll has deserved well of his country and that his life on the retired list may be a long and pleasant one is the earnest wish of his fellow soldiers.

Col. Duncan N. Hood, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., on a short leave from Cuba, is a recent visitor in New York City, which gives occasion to the "Sun" to say: "When the war broke out he raised his regiment of yellow fever immunized and was commissioned Colonel. He selected a West Point classmate for Lieutenant Colonel and settled right down to work to teach the enlisted men that although he was young he was a strict disciplinarian. There were some bad men in the rank and file, but he whipped them into shape very quickly, and the work that he has accomplished at Santiago bears evidence of the success of his discipline. Col. Hood looks even younger than he is and his address is mild, but the correspondents who were with him in Santiago had many opportunities to witness his quick judgment and his determination, which have won Gen. Wood's commendation."

Chief Engr. B. C. Gowing, U. S. N., is at Tully, Onondaga County, N. Y.

Comdr. G. A. Converse, U. S. N., is visiting his family at Newport, R. I.

Maj. John L. Tiernon, 1st U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe April 6 en route to Manila.

Capt. J. B. McDonald, 3d U. S. Cav., visited friends in Washington, D. C., this week.

Med. Dir. David Kindieberger, U. S. N., sailed for England April 12 on the steamship St. Louis.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph G. Tilford are registered at the Bancroft, en route to New York from Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of former Secretary of War Lamont, recently presented her husband with a baby girl.

Lieut. A. C. Merrill, 3d U. S. Cav., of Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, was a visitor in Washington, D. C., this week.

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and A. W. Greely are recent arrivals in New York, from Havana, en route to Washington, D. C.

Capt. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., looked up old friends in Washington, D. C., this week.

Mrs. W. P. Kendall, wife of Surg. Kendall, U. S. A., who is residing at Chester, Mass., desires the address of "Polly" Dods.

Miss Byrd Green, daughter of Rear Adml. and Mrs. Green, has returned from New Orleans, La., where she passed most of the winter with friends.

Gen. Roy Stone is a recent arrival in Washington, D. C., from Porto Rico, and has communicated some valuable information collated while there.

Mrs. Heywood has as her guest at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Coghlan, who will go on to New York to meet Capt. Coghlan on the arrival of the Raleigh.

The engagement has been announced of Capt. J. T. Clark, U. S. A., and Miss Thatcher, of Macon, Ga. Capt. Clark's regiment is the 10th Infantry, stationed in Matanzas.

Lieut. Will Kirkman, U. S. A., is with his father, Maj. Kirkman, Washington, D. C., on a visit en route to Havana, Cuba, to join his regiment, the 8th Infantry.

Maj. Douglas M. Scott, U. S. A., Mrs. and Miss Scott, Gen. B. C. Card, U. S. A., Mrs. and the Misses Card are among the Army and Navy circle, who contemplate passing the coming summer in Coboug, Canada.

Lieut. R. C. Langdon, 8th U. S. Inf., on recruiting duty at Brooklyn, has established a branch station at Greenport, Long Island, with a view to securing suitable material from the hardy residents of that section.

Mrs. Pearson, wife of Col. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., arrived in Washington, D. C., during the last week, and is with friends at 1445 Massachusetts avenue. Col. Pearson is with his regiment, the 10th Inf., at Matanzas, Cuba.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of the former Secretary of War, has been visiting friends in Washington, D. C., where she was delightfully entertained. Mrs. Audenried, widow of the late Col. Audenried, U. S. A., gave a luncheon in her honor.

Maj. Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mercer are in Washington, D. C., at the "Everett," corner Eighteenth and H streets. Maj. Mercer recently arrived from Cuba, and is en route to San Francisco, Cal., where he will be stationed.

Maj. John W. Dillenback, 2d U. S. Art., recently retired at his own request, has a splendid record as an artillery officer, being for many years one of our best light battery commanders. He has also an excellent war record, and is a graduate of the Artillery School, 1869.

Miss Mary Eskridge, daughter of Maj. Eskridge, U. S. A., has announced her engagement to Lieut. Salzman, of the 1st Cavalry, U. S. A. The wedding will take place in Boston early in June. Maj. Eskridge has been at the Hot Springs, Ark., all winter and is much improved in health.

Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art., with headquarters, band and Battery G, at Washington Barracks, was expected to take post at Fort Monroe the latter part of this week, but the movement has been postponed, owing to certain exigencies of service, but may be made soon.

Asst. Surg. W. W. Quinton, U. S. Army, a son of Maj. W. Quinton, 14th U. S. Inf., was married April 11 at Rutland, Vt., to Miss Pauline Brooks. Dr. Brooks's station is Santiago de Cuba. The bride's father, who recently died, was a member of the banking firm of Brooks Brothers, at Guanantamo, Cuba, and was U. S. Consul at that port for several years. Miss Brooks, after the close of hostilities, was a Government nurse at Santiago.

The euchre club met on Tuesday, April 11, at the residence of Lieut. Hill, U. S. N., 2024 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Hill was the hostess, and those present were: Mrs. Dalzell, wife of Congressman Dalzell, Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. Maj. Bell, Mrs. Maj. Knox, Mrs. Col. S. Y. Seyburn, Mrs. Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, Mrs. Maj. Mills, Mrs. Capt. Wilcox, Mrs. Col. Carter and others. This euchre club has been much enjoyed by the Army and Navy ladies who joined it, and they will keep up their meetings during the spring months.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has been appointed a Knight of the Royal Order of the Sword by the King of Sweden, the Swedish Minister at Washington, D. C., presenting the patent and insignia. The honor conferred is supposed to be in recognition of Mr. Meiklejohn's action, while acting Secretary of War, in furnishing the Swedish military attachés who witnessed the Santiago campaign with every facility for reporting the operations of the U. S. troops. The permission of Congress is, of course, necessary, before Mr. Meiklejohn can formally accept.

Comdr. Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N., Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., was presented with a handsome sword by citizens of Albany, N. Y., the presentation being made by Maj. Van Aletyne, of that city, in person. Among those present were: Rear Adml. John W. Philip, Capt. William Swift, Capt. W. C. Gibson, Lieut. Comdr. D. D. Stuart, Med. Dir. Gibson and Wood, Comdr. W. H. Reeder, Surg. Dr. Bose and Lieut. John C. Fremont. From Albany, in addition to the Mayor, were Gen. A. J. Parker, the Hon. John W. Vroom, Congressman Glynn, Gen. John A. Palmer, Francis B. and John Delehanty, brothers of the Commander; John H. Farrell, Thomas A. Stewart, Charles M. Stewart and James B. Lyons. From Manhattan, Rev. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Howard Duffield, Alexander E. Orr and Recorder John W. Goff, all of whom are trustees of the institution, and Col. Frank Beard.

Comdr. Delehanty accepted the sword in a modest speech, called for three cheers for Adml. Philip, who briefly spoke, as did Dr. Dix and Dr. Duffield.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters B and D, Willets Point, N. Y.; A, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.; C, Camp Meade, Pa. Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and D, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, H, I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, I, K, L, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and H, Fort Myer, Va.; C, E, F and I, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, D, and M, Augusta, Ga.; B and L, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; G and K, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, B and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manila; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, D, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; A, H, Arecibo; B, Utado; C, Humacao; E, San German; F, Bayamon; G, Alonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; L, Las Marias; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, E, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Terr.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Terr.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, D and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and I, Fort Duchesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, K and L, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, C, G, H and L, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops C, D and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; Troop E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Troop F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; Troop I, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Troop K, Fort Brown, Tex.; Troop B, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqrs., C. M. Sullivan Island, S. C.; A and N, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E*, en route to Manila; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort Point, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barracks, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K*, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba, except N and O, organizing at Fort McHenry, Md.

3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Circle City, Alaska; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; C and F*, Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; D and O, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, N and S, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters, G, Washington Bks., D. C.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Casswell, N. C.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; E, H, N and O, Fort Monroe, Va.; F*, en route to Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; K, Sheridan's Point, Va.; L, Battery Point, Del., and M, Fort Constitution, N. H.

5th Art.—Headquarters, A, H, I, N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B, E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; K, Washington Barracks, D. C.; D*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; F*, en route to Manila.

6th Art.—Hdqrs. and B, C, E, F, H, L, M and O, en route to Manila; D* and G* Manila, P. I.; A, I, K and N, en route to Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, B, I, L, N, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C*, Satureo, P. R.; M*, Ponce, P. R.; D, Portland Head, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Me.; F, Grovers Cliff, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; A and H, Fort Adams, R. I.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; O, Washington Barracks, D. C.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, D, F, H, I, K, L, M, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, C, E, G, Augusta, Ga.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at Santiago, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Under orders for Manila, via San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, at Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; L, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; E, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

9th Inf.—En route to Manila, having left San Francisco, Cal., March 25 and 28.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at Matanzas, Cuba.

11th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, G, K, L, M, San Juan, Porto Rico; B, D, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; I, Viquez, P. R.

12th Inf.—Arrived at Manila April 14.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, G and H, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, D, F and I, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y. Under orders for Manila, via San Francisco.

14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manila; P, L, B, Dyes, Alaska; H, Fort Wrangell, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, at Puerto Rico, Cuba.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and B, E, H, L, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, C and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; F, G, I and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Ordered to be put in readiness to proceed to Manila.

17th Inf.—Companies B, F, I and M, arrived at Manila March 10. Cos. D, H, K and L arrived on the Sherman at Manila, March 22; Cos. A, C, E and G sailed from New York on the Sheridan, Feb. 19, and arrived at Manila April 14.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

19th Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, E, G, I, K, M, Ponce, Porto Rico; A, D, L, Yauco, P. R.; F, Adjuntas, P. R.; H, Coamo, P. R.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ponce, Porto Rico.

21st Inf.—En route to Manila, P. I.

22nd Inf.—Entire regiment left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for San Francisco, April 10, en route to Manila on the transport Hancock, and expect to sail about April 18.

23d Inf.—At Manila.

24th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, E, H, I, L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; A and G, Fort Douglas, Utah; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and F, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Fort Spokane, Wash.

26th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A and H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D and G, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.

Division of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. John B. Brooke, U. S. A.

The Division of Cuba is divided into seven departments, as follows:

1. Dept. of Havana Province. Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.

2. Dept. of Havana. Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V.

3. Dept. of Matanzas. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.

4. Dept. of Santa Clara. Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V.

5. Dept. of Santiago. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V.

6. Dept. of Pinar del Rio. Brig. Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, U. S. V.

7. Dept. of Puerto Principe. Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, U. S. V.

Department of the Pacific and 8th Corps.—Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Porto Rico.—Headquarters, San Juan. Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. V.

Department of the Gulf.—Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. V.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. M. V. Sheridan, U. S. V.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. V.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 63, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 7, 1899.

I. The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, April 3, 1899.

Orders:

The order from this Department dated March 10, 1899, is hereby modified so as to read as follows:

The uniform for officers of the Record and Pension Office will be the same as for officers of corresponding rank in the Adjutant General's Department, except that the distinctive device for the shoulder knot will be a silver trefoil within and partly upon a gold wreath, embroidered or in metal, according to pattern. The same device, of suitable height, will be worn on the collar of the undress coat.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Acting Secretary of War.

II. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, G. O. 18, April 12, 1899, from this office, discontinuing until further orders the allowance of ammunition for the instruction of light batteries of artillery for use in target practice with the 3.2-inch B. L. field guns, published in G. O. 18, March 30, 1897, from this office, is revoked.

III. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 233 of the Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

233. The staff of a regiment consists of the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary, and they will be so designated. They will be appointed by the regimental commander, who will at once report his action to the Adjutant General by telegraph; the appointment by the Quartermaster and Commissary is made subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. Each appointment will take effect the day on which it is made, and the officer appointed will be entitled to the pay pertaining thereto from the date when he assumes the duties under such appointment. The regimental commanders of cavalry and infantry regiments will appoint the squadron and battalion Adjutants.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 64, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 8, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following changes of stations of troops are ordered:

One company, 25th Inf., to be selected by the Commanding General, Dept. of the Colorado, from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Headquarters, band and four troops, 10th Cav., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to the Dept. of Santiago, Cuba.

Two troops, 10th Cav., to be selected by the Commanding General, Dept. of the Gulf, from Fort Clark, Tex., to the Dept. of Santiago, Cuba.

The Q. M. Department will make the necessary arrangements for the transportation of the headquarters, band and six troops of the 10th Cav. to Galveston, Tex., and from thence by steamer to Santiago, Cuba. The Subsistence Department will make the necessary arrangements for subsistence and the Surgeon General will make provision for medical supplies and attendance.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 66, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 11, 1899.

The boundaries of lands located in Iron County, Mo., near the town of Arcadia, are reserved from sale and set apart for a rifle range and other military purposes in connection with the post of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and in connection with certain adjoining lands heretofore purchased at various dates, which are declared a military reservation. The complete rifle range reservation includes 1,275 acres.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

When soldiers belonging to organizations, Regular or Volunteer, serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, are discharged under provisions of G. O. 54, March 22, 1899, from this office, immediately re-enlist in the Regular Army, they will be entitled to travel allowances for land and sea travel involved from place of discharge to place of previous enlistment.

The Commanding Generals in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines are authorized to discharge such enlisted men of the Volunteer organizations as may be selected by Signal Corps officers for service in the Regular Army, provided the men re-enlist for three years in the Signal Corps. Men when so discharged will receive the allowances provided for in this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 67, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 11, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

When soldiers belonging to organizations, Regular or Volunteer, serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, are discharged under provisions of G. O. 54, March 22, 1899, from this office, immediately re-enlist in the Regular Army, they will be entitled to travel allowances for land and sea travel involved from place of discharge to place of previous enlistment.

The Commanding Generals in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines are authorized to discharge such enlisted men of the Volunteer organizations as may be selected by Signal Corps officers for service in the Regular Army, provided the men re-enlist for three years in the Signal Corps. Men when so discharged will receive the allowances provided for in this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 7, OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR,

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MARCH 1, 1899.

Revolves G. O. 6, c. a., these headquarters, and adds the following paragraph to the U. S. Provisional Customs Tariff and Regulations in the Islands:

45%. Bicycles and typewriters and similar manufactures of iron and steel, per 100 kilos, 8.00 pesos.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 1, 1899.

1. A military district, comprising the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu, and such other Visayan Islands as may be hereafter designated, to be known as the Visayan Military District, is hereby established and placed under the supervision of Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. A., commanding 1st Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps, with headquarters at Iloilo. The troops already sent to Cebu and those about to embark for Negros will furnish all possible protection to those islands, maintaining peace and order while administering the civil affairs throughout the islands on lines prescribed by the military government.

2. Col. James F. Smith, 1st Regt. Cal. Vol. Inf., is hereby detached from his regiment and will proceed by U. S. transport St. Paul, with the troops mentioned in par. 1 of this order, to Bacolod, Negros, via Iloilo, reporting upon his arrival at the last named point to Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U. S. A., commanding the Visayan Military District, the specific instructions which he has received from these headquarters, and there to receive such additional instructions as Gen. Miller may wish to give in furtherance of their execution.

3. Col. Smith is assigned to the command of the sub-district of the Island of Negros and will establish his headquarters at the capital of that island, furnishing protection to the inhabitants thereof, whom he will assist to develop civil administration over the affairs of that island in accordance with the specific instructions already received from these headquarters.

4. Col. James F. Smith, 1st Cal. Vol. Inf., commanding sub-district of the Island of Negros, will, upon his arrival there as directed in par. 2 of this order, proceed to organize from the natives of the island a civil police of two hundred men; placing the organization under military discipline and retaining entire supervision of it. Their compensation will be fixed by the scale of wages prevailing on the island, and the funds to pay for the service will be furnished from these headquarters. Each employee will receive a fixed ration in addition to his money compensation which will correspond to the native ration issued in this city. The Ordnance Department will turn over the necessary ordnance to arm and equip these men.

5. The 3d Battalion of the 1st Cal. Vol. Inf., will embark at once on the U. S. transport St. Paul, prepared to proceed to Bacolod, Island of Negros. It will be provided with ra-

tions for 30 days and 150,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. The C. O. of this battalion (Maj. H. T. Sims, 1st Cal. Vol. Inf.) will report to Col. James F. Smith of that regiment for more specific instructions.

6. The Chief Quartermaster of the Department will turn over to the Quartermaster of Maj. Sims's battalion of the 1st Cal. Vol. Inf., destined for the Island of Negros, \$2,000 in Mexican silver, to meet such necessary expenses of the Q. M. Department as may arise under emergency while the battalion is performing duty at the above named place.

7. The Chief Commissary of the Department will turn over to the Commissary of Maj. Sims's battalion of the 1st Cal. Vol. Inf., destined for the Island of Negros \$1,000 in Mexican silver, to enable him to meet any expenditures for subsistence supplies necessary for the troops of the battalion which cannot be supplied from this port.

8. Maj. William D. McCarthy, Surg., 1st Cal. Vol. Inf., and three enlisted men, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., properly equipped and with complete supply of medical stores for three months, will report to Col. Smith, 1st Cal. Vol. Inf., for duty with his command, and take passage on the transport St. Paul.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 4, 1899.

Instructions having been received that the land and naval forces shall furnish full protection to the lives and property of all German inhabitants of this section of country, the troops of this command will give particular attention to this specific duty and co-operate with the resident consul of Germany to give aid and assistance wherever necessary. This duty extends to matters looking to the security of the Swiss, Austrian, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese residents of the city, over whom the consul of Germany has supervision in matters of an international character.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 5, 1899.

Announces the following movements of U. S. transports: The Arizona will sail Thursday, March 9, for San Francisco, Cal., by way of Hong Kong, taking all sick men ordered to the United States for medical treatment. The Newport will sail Friday, March 10, for San Francisco, Cal., via Nagasaki, Japan, taking all officers returning to the United States and ladies authorized to receive transportation thereto. The Scandia will sail Saturday, March 11, for San Francisco, Cal., via Nagasaki, Japan, taking all discharged soldiers entitled to transportation to San Francisco, Cal. The Morgan City will sail Sunday, March 12, for San Francisco, Cal., via Nagasaki, Japan.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 5, 1899.

Hereafter two ounces each of two of the three components, rice, oatmeal and dried fruits, will be issued to the organizations of this command, in lieu of four ounces of fresh beef on days when fresh beef is issued, if organizations desire it. No savings nor sales of these articles will be permitted.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 5, 1899.

Announces that the period for practical instruction of the troops of this command for the present year will be from April 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, and gives the necessary rules for carrying out the same.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 5, 1899.

Revolves G. O. 22, series of 1898, and gives instructions relating to subsistence affairs in this Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 5, 1899.

Announces that the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October are designated as the periods for small arms practice.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 5, 1899.

Announces that the period for practical instruction of the troops of this command for the present year will be from April 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, and gives the necessary rules for carrying out the same.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 5, 1899.

Revolves G. O. 22, series of 1898, and gives instructions relating to subsistence affairs in this Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 5, 1899.

Announces that the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October are designated as the periods for small arms practice.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

MARCH 5, 1899.

Announces that the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October are designated as the periods for small arms practice.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS,

Regulations as requires that "the canteen must be in a room used for no other purpose, and when practicable in a building apart from that in which the recreation and reading rooms are located; the sale of beer must be limited to week days and the beer consumed upon the premises;" and that "the practice known as 'treating' will not be permitted;" and that "the addition thereto of the provisions that no officer shall be assigned, nor any private soldier detailed, to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen, and that such sales shall be made only by civilians employed for that purpose; and the requirement of said paragraph 10 of the Exchange Regulations, to the effect that "the sale or use of ardent spirits in any branch of the exchange is strictly prohibited," is emphasized, and also extended so as to apply to any encampment or fort or premises used for military purposes.

3. No person shall be required, permitted or allowed to sell liquors of any kind, character or description in any encampment or fort or any premises used for military purposes by the United States, and Commanding Officers are especially enjoined to see that this prohibition is strictly enforced, and that the sales of liquors in the canteen are confined to the canteen for the purpose by the proper Government authorities.

G. O. 11, DEPT. GULF, APRIL 7, 1899.
Maj. Godfrey H. Macdonald, C. O. O., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 1st U. S. Cav.), is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department.

In addition to his other duties, Maj. Godfrey H. Macdonald, C. O. O., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 1st U. S. Cav.), will take charge of the Signal Office of the Department, relieving Capt. Frank L. Dods, 9th Inf., of that duty.

G. O. 70, H. Q. A. A. G. O., APRIL 12, 1899.
This order which relates to the honorable discharge and assignment of General Officers of Volunteers will be found on page 768, of this week's Army and Navy Journal.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., will report in person to Maj. Gen. T. M. Anderson, U. S. V., for duty to the command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 27.)

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., accompanied by his Aide, Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., April 11.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Grote Hutcherson, A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G., Dept. of Missouri, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the Judge Advocate at these headquarters. (D. M., March 25.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward C. Brooks, A. A. G., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., April 4.)

Leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and to visit the United States, is granted Capt. W. A. Holbrook, A. A. G., U. S. V. (D. Cuba, April 3.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Herbert J. Sloum, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (Capt., 7th U. S. Cav.), will proceed at once to New York City, to conduct recruits to Cuba. (W. D., April 11.)

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Insp. Gen., Dept. of Havana, will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of Chief Muster Officer of the Department. (D. H., April 8.)

Maj. H. J. Sloum, Insp. Gen. of Vols., having in charge the preparation of the records of the 2d Massachusetts, will proceed with the regiment to Boston. (D. M., March 27.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John T. French, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., April 7.)

Lieut. Col. Noble H. Greager, Chief Q. M., and Maj. W. L. Kneeder, Chief Surg., will proceed to Guanajay, April 1, pertaining to the selection of sites for camp and hospital at that place. (D. P. del R., March 31.)

Maj. Medad C. Martin, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston and New Bedford, Mass., and New London, Conn., on business pertaining to the Q. M. Department. (W. D., April 8.)

1st Lieut. M. S. Murray, Q. M., 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., will report for special duty in charge of barracks construction at Paso Caballo. (D. S. C., April 2.)

Capt. George L. Goodale, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, April 3.)

The assignment of Capt. John J. Bradley, A. Q. M., U. S. V., to duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Hancock, to relieve Capt. Alexander W. Perry, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., April 10.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Comy. Sergt. John Mesterman (appointed April 4, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery H, 6th U. S. Art.), will be sent to Fort Preble, Me. (W. D., April 6.)

Col. John F. Weston, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., will repair to Washington, D. C., and assume charge of the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence. (W. D., April 6.)

Comy. Sergt. John Meston, Fort Preble, Me., is transferred to Savannah, Ga. (W. D., April 4.)

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, C. S., U. S. V. (2d Lieutenant, 18th U. S. Inf.), will report to the C. O., 23d U. S. Inf., to take charge of a detachment of recruits for the 18th U. S. Inf., and then proceed with his detachment to Hilo, Island of Panay, for duty with the 18th U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 7.)

Comy. Sergt. John Meston will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for duty. (Fort Preble, April 2.)

Comy. Sergt. William Kenkle will proceed to Camp Graham, Tybee Island, Ga. (Fort Warren, April 6.)

The following transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. John Plach, to Fort Warren, Mass.; Comy. Sergt. William Kenkle, Fort Warren, Mass., to Camp Graham, Tybee Island, Ga.; Comy. Sergt. Charles Simeson, Camp Graham, Tybee Island, Ga., to U. S. hospital ship Missouri, Havana, Cuba. (W. D., April 6.)

Comy. Sergt. John Mesterman will proceed to Fort Preble for duty. (Fort Monroe, April 5.)

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, C. S., U. S. A., C. C. S., Division of Cuba, will proceed to the following named points, in connection with the distribution of Cuban relief rations, to wit: From Havana to Matanzas, Nuevitas, Gibara, Guanatanamo, Santiago, Manzanillo, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Las Tunas, Havana. (D. Cuba, April 3.)

Capt. W. B. Cowin, C. S., U. S. V., A. D. C., will proceed to his home by way of New York City. (D. S. C., April 8.)

Capt. Charles E. Golden, C. S., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in Dept. of Matanzas. (D. M., March 28.)

Capt. John Little, C. S., U. S. A., will repair to Washington, D. C., and, in addition to his other duties, perform the duty of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at San Juan, Porto Rico. (W. D., April 10.)

The following named Commissary Sergeants, now at the stations designated, are transferred to Manila: Andrew J. Merrill, Fort Bayard, N. M.; John C. Walser, Fort Caswell, N. C.; Felix Muraszkowski, Fort Reno, Okla.; Joseph A. Favier, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Patrick Donnelly, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Anton Zimmermann, Fort Wingate, N. M. (W. D., April 10.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hosp. Stwd. John Jackson will be sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to accompany the detachment of the Hospital Corps ordered from that post to the Presidio of San Francisco, and will there report for transportation to Manila. (W. D., April 6.)

A. A. Surg. Charles A. Cattermole, U. S. A., will proceed to Lansing, Mich. (W. D., April 6.)

Hosp. Stwd. Eugene C. Webb will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (W. D., April 6.)

Hosp. Stwd. Fred H. Durham, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation by the first transport sailing for Manila, Philippine Islands. (W. D., April 6.)

Hosp. Stwd. George A. Hartford will be sent to Fort Porter, N. Y., for duty with 13th U. S. Inf. Hospital Corps. (W. D., April 6.)

Hosp. Stwd. George Floetz will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for transportation by the first transport to Manila. (W. D., April 6.)

A. A. Surg. Harold L. Coffin, U. S. A., will proceed to

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the C. O., Light Battery E, 1st U. S. Art., to accompany that battery to Manila, P. I. (W. D., April 4.)

Maj. Paul Clendenen, Chief Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., April 4.)

1st Lieut. Thomas S. Britton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for duty pertaining to the muster-out of Volunteers. (W. D., April 4.)

Maj. Aaron H. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Galveston, Tex., for duty pertaining to the muster out of the 1st Texas. (W. D., April 4.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Van Tuyl, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 20th U. S. Inf., and will report to the C. O., Battery D, 6th U. S. Art., for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 6.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, Chief Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., April 4.)

Hosp. Stwd. Carl W. H. Westerman, Hosp. Corps, will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (W. D., April 6.)

Hosp. Stwd. G. A. Hartford will proceed to Fort Porter. (Washington Barracks, April 15.)

Hosp. Stwd. J. D. Byers will proceed to Fort Warren for duty. (Fort Columbus, April 8.)

A. A. Surg. P. W. Beckman will proceed to Fort Niagara for duty with 3d Battalion, 13th Inf. (Fort Porter, April 6.)

Sick leave, one month, is granted Maj. Frederick J. Combe, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (W. D., April 8.)

A. A. Surg. William L. Whittington, U. S. A., will report for duty to C. O., 6th Inf., and will accompany regiment to Philippine Islands. (W. D., April 8.)

A. A. Surg. John Mason Williams, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., April 8.)

A. A. Surg. Edmund Barry, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (W. D., April 8.)

A. A. Surg. N. W. Wilson is detailed Counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Porter, April 9.)

Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved at Fort Meade, S. D., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., April 11.)

Hosp. Stwd. Frederick Halstead is transferred to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., April 11.)

Hosp. Stwd. Jason D. Byers, Fort Columbus, N. Y., is transferred to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Hosp. Stwd. Patrick O'Neill, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty on the hospital ship at Havana, Cuba. (W. D., April 11.)

Hosp. Stwd. Richard H. Creswell, Savannah, Ga., is transferred to Fort Caswell, N. C. (W. D., April 11.)

A. A. Surg. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (W. D., April 11.)

A. A. Surg. Frank Roberts, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., April 11.)

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from command of the hospital ship Ald, now at Fort Monroe, Va., and assigned to the command of the hospital ship Terry, now at Havana, Cuba. (W. D., April 12.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed a member of the Examining Board convened at Fort Monroe, Va., vice 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., April 12.)

1st Lieut. I. W. Rand, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed by first available transportation to Hilo, Island of Panay, for duty with the 18th U. S. Inf., relieving Capt. Charles S. Huffman, Asst. Surg., 20th Kansas, who will rejoin his regiment at Manila. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 5.)

A. A. Surg. P. S. Rossiter, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Havana, for assignment. (D. Cuba, March 7.)

1st Lieut. L. C. Fuller, A. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Board of Examination convened at U. S. Military Hospital No. 2. (D. Cuba, April 5.)

A. A. Surg. M. A. W. Shockey, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General of that Department for duty. (D. Cuba, April 3.)

A. A. Surg. George E. Means, Luther S. Harvey, Eduardo C. Poy, U. S. A., will proceed on April 5 to Puerto Principe, Cuba, by steamer via Nuevitas, for duty. (D. Cuba, April 3.)

Sick leave for 30 days, with permission to return to the United States, is granted A. A. Surg. Thomas R. Marshall, U. S. A. (D. Cuba, April 3.)

1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty at U. S. Military Hospital No. 1. (D. Cuba, April 6.)

A. A. Surg. W. B. McLaughlin, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Havana, for duty. (D. Cuba, April 6.)

The following changes in the assignment of A. A. Surgeons in Dept. of Santa Clara are announced: A. A. Surg. J. B. Alcorn, U. S. A., from duty with 6th Ohio to Sagua la Grande; A. A. Surg. L. S. Hughes, U. S. A., from duty with 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., to Calbarien; A. A. Surg. J. W. McLain, U. S. A., from duty with 6th Ohio, to Remedios; A. A. Surg. J. M. Wheat, U. S. A., from duty with the 31st Michigan, to Amaro; A. A. Surg. Charles Farmer, U. S. A., from duty with the 31st Michigan, to Placetas. (D. S. C., April 8.)

So much of par. 88, S. O. 40, W. D., March 1, 1899, as relates to Maj. John L. Phillips, Chief Surg., U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), is revoked. (W. D., April 10.)

Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (W. D., April 10.)

Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for mustering duty. (W. D., April 10.)

Par. 49, S. O. 69, W. D., March 24, 1899, directing A. A. Surg. Arthur R. Jarrett, U. S. A., to proceed to Providence, R. I., is revoked. (W. D., April 10.)

Maj. Paul Clendenen, Chief Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty as Chief Surgeon, 2d Division, 7th Army Corps, and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., April 10.)

Par. 47, S. O. 55, March 8, 1899, relating to Maj. John L. Phillips, Chief Surg., U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), is revoked, and he will proceed to Boston, Mass., and assume the duties of attending Surgeon and examining recruits in that city. (W. D., April 10.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers in the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., at once, on expiration of his present leave; Maj. Henry D. Thompson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to accompany 10th U. S. Cav. to Cuba; A. A. Surg. Luke R. Peck, U. S. A., to report to the C. O., 10th U. S. Cav., to accompany that regiment to Cuba. (W. D., April 10.)

Maj. L. M. Means, Med. Dept., is designated to appraise post exchange property. (Fort Hamilton, April 11.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Theodore Sternberg, Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Hilo, Island of Panay. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 27.)

Par. 2, S. O. 73, c. s. D. G., relieving Maj. George A. Vandegriff, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., from duty at San Antonio, Tex., and directing him to proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for station. (D. G., April 5.)

Leave, ten days, to take effect April 10, is granted Maj. John R. Lynch, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. G., April 7.)

Maj. Charles E. Stanton, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will report to Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., U. S. A., Chief Paymaster, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 28.)

Maj. M. R. Doyon and J. H. Townsend, Addl. Payms., will proceed to the armory of the 12th N. Y. Vol. Inf., New York City, April 20 and pay the 12th N. Y. Vol. Inf., at muster out. (S. O. 83, D. E., April 14.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William P. Duval, C. O. O., U. S. V., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., on business pertaining to a court of inquiry. (W. D., April 7.)

Maj. Stanhope E. Blunt, O. D. U. S. A., will proceed from Rock Island to the Springfield Armory, and the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., on business pertaining to procuring and installing machinery at Rock Island Arsenal for small arms manufacture. (W. D., April 4.)

Maj. John B. Rodman, C. O. O., is relieved from duty as Muster Officer of Dept. of Santa Clara, and Capt. F. J. Kernan, J. A., is appointed in his stead. (D. S. C., April 7.)

Maj. John B. Rodman, C. O. O., is relieved from duty at Santa Clara and will proceed to his regiment by way of New York City. (D. S. C., April 8.)

Sergt. Adolph Dickerman will report to the C. O., Battery Point, Del., for discharge May 2, and subsequent reenlistment. (S. O. 84, D. E., April 13.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. R. O. Rickard, Chief Signal Officer, Department of Santa Clara, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, on business connected with the telegraph lines of this Province, and return to Cienfuegos. (D. S. C., April 4.)

CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U. S. A., is assigned to the new military post in process of construction at Fort Spokane, Wash. (W. D., April 4.)

The leave granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, U. S. A., is extended five days. (D. G., April 7.)

Sick leave, two months, is granted Post Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U. S. A. (W. D., April 4.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave, one month, to take effect April 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 1st Cav., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (D. M., March 25.)

Leave, twenty-one days, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st U. S. Cav. (W. D., April 8.)

2d Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 1st U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., to temporarily relieve 1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 1st U. S. Cav., of the command of that post and the troop of cavalry there. (W. D., April 11.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

Capt. Charles J. Stephens, 2d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Zaza, Cuba, and relieve Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th U. S. Cav., who will proceed to New York for further orders. (W. D., April 6.)

2d Lieut. W. G. Sills, 2d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Amaro, Sagua, Calbarien, Remedios and Placetas, on duty connected with rolls and returns of the 31st Michigan. (D. S. C., April 2.)

The C. O., 2d Cav., will send dismounted detachments as follows, to relieve the troops of the 31st Mich. Vol. Inf., who, when relieved, will proceed to Cienfuegos: One officer and 30 men, including non-commissioned officers in each case, to Remedios and Calbarien; the men equally distributed between the two points; the officer to command at both; 1 officer and 15 men to Placetas; 1 officer and 30 men, including non-commissioned officers, to Sagua and Amaro, 15 men at each place, the officer to command both. (D. S. C., April 7.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Capt. H. L. Ripley, Adjt., 3d Cav., is detailed Recruiting Officer. 1st Lieut. A. L. Dade is detailed Commissary and Exchange Officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 5.)

Capt. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav., is detailed Quartermaster, and Capt. H. L. Ripley, Adjutant of Post. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 7.)

Corp. R. E. Dove, A. 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav., is appointed Q. M. of the regiment. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 7.)

Lieut. E. L. Phillips, 3d Cav., is detailed Q. M. and Commissary of post. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 11.)

The headquarters and band, 3d Cav., will proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Myer, Va., and take station. Troops G and K, 3d Cav., are designated for station at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will proceed there from Fort Ethan Allen not later than April 19. (S. O. 82, D. E., April 11.)

The 3d Cav. is divided as follows: 1st Squadron, Maj. H. W. Wessells, Jr., commanding; Troops B, F, K and L; 2d Squadron, Maj. H. Jackson, commanding; C, E, G and I; 3d Squadron, Maj. S. M. Swigert, A. D. H and M. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 9.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Maj. Charles Morton, 4th Cav., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, vice Maj. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art., relieved. (W. D., April 6.)

1st Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 4th U. S. Cav., will report to Maj. Louis H. Rucker, 4th U. S. Cav., for duty with that command. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 7.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Leave, ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (D. M., March 25.)

Leave, one month, is granted Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (D. M., March 25.)

The retirement from active service, April 8, 1899, of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hiley, 6th U. S. Cav., upon his own application, after over 30 years' service, is announced. (W. D., April 10.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

Col. Henry Carroll, 7th U. S. Cav., will proceed to his home and await retirement. (W. D., April 10.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

1st Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, 9th U. S. Cav., will proceed to join his troop. (D. P., April 4.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. E. E. Hartwick, 9th Cav., is extended ten days. (D. Colo., April 1.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, 9th U. S. Cav. (now 1st Lieutenant, 9th U. S. Cav.), is extended two months. (W. D., April 8.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.

The leave granted Col. Samuel M. Whiteside, 10th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (D. G., April 5.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL J. B. RAWLES.

Maj. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art., will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and there take station temporarily during the organization of the new batteries of the 3d Art. (D. Cal., April 5.)

2d Lieut. H. E. Cloke, 3d Art., is attached to Battery B. (Fort Monroe, April 7.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

The headquarters and Battery G, 4th U. S. Art., will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Fort Monroe, Va., and take station. (S. O. 81, D. E., April 10.)

1st Lieut. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art., is appointed post Q. M. (Fort Monroe, April 5.)

Corpl. G. W. Hughes, C. 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, 4th Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Hancock, April 4.)

Sergt. P. Borger, C. 4th Art., is detailed

in time to arrive in San Francisco by April 18 and leave on that date on the transport Warren for Manila.

Corpl. F. O. Bean, 6th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. W. B. Pershing, 6th Art. (Fort Hancock, April 5.)

Battery N, 6th Art., is relieved and will proceed to San Francisco en route to Honolulu. 2d Lieut. C. C. Carter and R. C. Gilbert are attached to Battery O. (Fort McHenry, April 3.)

2d Lieut. H. W. Schull, 6th Art., is appointed Exchange Officer.

The transfer, April 3, 1899, of 2d Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, from the 6th U. S. Art. to the 4th U. S. Cav., Troop C, with rank in the cavalry arm from July 9, 1898, is announced. He will remain on duty with that portion of the 6th U. S. Art. ordered to Manila, and upon his arrival there will join his troop. (W. D., April 11.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL H. C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. E. T. Brown, 7th Art., is detailed Adjutant, Recruiting Officer, Post Treasurer, Librarian, Exchange and Signal Officer, Commissary and Summary Court Officer. (Fort Warren, April 7.)

2d Lieut. A. F. Cassels, 7th Art., is detailed Signal Officer. (Fort Sumner, April 5.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Vestal, 7th Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Adams, April 5.)

1st Lieut. W. F. Stone, Adjutant, 7th Art., is detailed Adjutant, Librarian and Treasurer. (Fort Sumner, April 6.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Bush, 7th Art., is granted four days leave and 1st Lieut. E. W. Hubbard three days. (Fort Adams, April 8.)

1st Lieut. S. C. Vestal, 7th Art., is appointed Adjutant, Recruiting, Signal and Exchange Officer. (Fort Adams, April 7.)

1st Lieut. Ellisha S. Benton, 7th U. S. Art., will report before the Examining Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., April 10.)

Sergt. I. G. Gordon, 1st Art., is detailed superintendent of post garden. (Fort Sumner, April 12.)

2d Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, 7th U. S. Art., will proceed to join his battery. (W. D., April 12.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

2d Lieut. William M. Parker, recently commissioned in the Infantry arm, to rank from Feb. 9, 1899, from private in the 1st U. S. Inf., is assigned to the 1st U. S. Inf., and will join that regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba. (W. D., April 8.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th U. S. Inf., will report before the Examining Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., April 7.)

Capt. William H. C. Bowen, 5th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave at Buffalo, N. Y., is detailed on general recruiting service at New Haven, Conn., to relieve Capt. Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Art., from the charge of the recruiting station in that city and the station at Hartford, Conn. (W. D., April 11.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

1st Lieut. Willard E. Gleason, 6th Inf., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (D. G., April 10.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 7th Inf. (Brigadier General, U. S. V.), is assigned to Fort McPherson, Ga., for station. (D. G., April 5.)

2d Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, 7th U. S. Inf., will join his company. (W. D., April 8.)

Capt. J. A. Goodin, 7th Inf., is detailed Acting Engineer Officer. (Fort Niagara, April 10.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Egbert B. Savage, 8th U. S. Inf., is still further extended two months. (W. D., April 7.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Maj. Morris C. Foote, 9th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for recruiting duty at No. 73 Hanover street. (W. D., April 11.)

Par. 54, S. O. 76, April 1, 1899, W. D., relating to 1st Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th U. S. Inf., is revoked. 1st Lieut. Ramsey is relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and will report to the C. O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty of conducting recruits to San Francisco, Cal., and will then report for assignment to duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. (W. D., April 12.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Capt. Henry Kirby, 10th U. S. Inf., will proceed to New York City to conduct recruits to Cuba. (W. D., April 11.)

Par. 2, S. O. 77, April 3, 1899, W. D., as relieving 1st Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 10th U. S. Inf., from recruiting duty at Pittsburg, Pa., is revoked. (W. D., April 12.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

1st Lieut. A. R. Kerwin, 11th Inf., is assigned to command of Co. F. (Fort Columbus, April 6.)

Corpl. John Charlson, G, 11th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. D. E. Nolan, 11th Inf., is appointed Summary Court. (Fort Niagara, April 8.)

1st Lieut. Munroe McFarland, Adj., 11th Inf., is detailed member of G. C. M. at Fort Porter. (S. O. 83, D. E., April 12.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 12th U. S. Inf., will join his regiment. (W. D., April 6.)

Maj. J. B. Guthrie, 12th U. S. Inf., and Maj. W. N. Blow, Jr., 4th Va. Vol. Inf. (1st Lieut., 15th U. S. A.), will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, in preparation of records of Volunteer regiments. (D. Cuba, April 6.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward C. Carey, 13th U. S. Inf., is extended seven days. (W. D., April 10.)

14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.

1st Lieut. William A. Burnside, 14th U. S. Inf., is transferred to the 14th U. S. Inf., Co. L. (W. D., April 6.)

The transfer, April 4, 1899, of 2d Lieut. Earle W. Tanner from the 1st U. S. Art. to the 17th U. S. Inf., with rank in the Infantry arm from March 23, 1899, is announced. He will proceed to San Francisco for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. (W. D., April 11.)

15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Capt. Charles L. Steele, 15th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Birmingham, Ala., and establish a temporary recruiting station in that city. (W. D., April 7.)

1st Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 15th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Hilo, Island of Panay, for duty with his regiment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 7.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

The leave heretofore granted 1st Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., 16th U. S. Inf., is extended three days. (W. D., April 7.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster, and 2d Lieut. Charles R. Howland, 17th U. S. Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. V., for appointment and duty as Aides-de-Camp. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 27.)

The 20th U. S. Inf., excepting the 3d Battalion, is assigned to duty with the Provost Guard. The Commanding Officer of the regiment will report to Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V., for duty. The 3d Battalion, 20th U. S. Inf., is assigned temporarily to the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps. The battalion commander will report to Maj. Gen. MacArthur, U. S. V., for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 28.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

The 21st Inf. in command of Col. Kline, left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., April 10 for San Francisco, where they

will embark for Manila on the transport Hancock, which is scheduled to sail about April 17.

Corpl. Thos. Minalek, 1st Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Pvt. H. S. Groff, A. 21st Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corpl. G. W. Cook, E. 21st Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. Charles Crawford, 21st U. S. Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., and report to the C. O., 13th U. S. Inf., for temporary duty with that regiment until it reaches the Philippine Islands, where he will join his proper command. (W. D., April 12.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN W. FRENCH.

The sick leave granted Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, 22d U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., April 6.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

A battalion consisting of Co's E and L, 23d U. S. Inf., Capt. Edward P. Pratt Commanding, is relieved from duty with the Provost Guard and assigned to duty with the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 28.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

1st Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 24th Inf., to proceed to join his new station (Fort Harrison, Mont.), via Fort Douglas, Utah. (D. Colo., April 1.)

1st Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., will report before the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for promotion. (W. D., April 6.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

The band of the 25th Inf. will proceed from Fort Logan, to Denver, Colo., April 6, for the purpose of taking part in the funeral exercises of soldiers killed at Santiago, Cuba. The band will be reported to Lieut. J. B. Bennett, 7th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, at Curtis and 17th streets, at 11 o'clock a. m. (D. Colo., April 5.)

The orders directing 1st Lieut. F. H. Albright and 2d Lieut. C. F. Bates, 25th Inf., to report before Board of Examination at Denver, Colo., is revoked, and they will report before Board at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., instead. (W. D., April 11.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. George A. Deichmeyer, 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Dashiell, 24th U. S. Inf. (W. D., April 6.)

The orders of March 30, directing 2d Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th U. S. Inf., to report for examination before promotion before the Board at Governors Island, New York City, is revoked. He will report to Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, U. S. A., president of the Examining Board at Denver, Colo. (W. D., April 8.)

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Marion P. Mays, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Curtis, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. John K. Cree, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf. (W. D., April 8.)

The following officers will report for examination before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st U. S. Inf.; Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, 11th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sam F. Bottom, 6th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Asaph H. Huguet, 21st U. S. Inf. (W. D., April 8.)

2d Lieut. Harry G. Bishop, 6th U. S. Art., will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., April 8.)

A Board, to consist of Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, 8th U. S. Inf.; Maj. Edward M. Hayes, 7th U. S. Cav.; Maj. Paul Clendenin, Brigade Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. W. L. Picheur, 8th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clarence J. Mauley, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will meet at U. S. Military Hospital 2, at Havana, April 5, 1899, for examination of candidates for appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army. The following named candidates will report before the above Board: E. A. Hickman, Major, 6th Missouri; Clark M. Carr, 2d Lieut., 9th Illinois; Frederick C. Johnson, Sergt., Troop L, 7th U. S. Cav.; Charles A. McClure, Corpl., Co. D, 49th Iowa; James T. Watson, Pvt., Troop E, 7th U. S. Cav. The following named candidates will report April 10, 1899: Will B. Cowin, Captain and C. of S., U. S. V.; Henry M. Bankhead, Capt., 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; William D. Pasco, 1st Lieut., 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Albert S. Odell, Sergeant Major, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs. (D. Cuba, March 30.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. N. P. Phister, 1st Inf.; Lieut. F. E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., will convene at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, April 12, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Lewis P. Raham, Q. M. Sergt., 1st U. S. Inf., and other Sergeants as may desire to be examined for the position of Post Q. M. Sergeant. (D. Cuba, April 3.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. Frank J. Ives, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt., Med. Dept.); Maj. J. D. Glenan, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt., Med. Dept.), is appointed to meet at Matanzas, April 6, for the physical examination of officers for transfer to the Ordnance Department. 2d Lieut. John B. Christian, 2d U. S. Cav., will appear before the above Board. (D. M., April 5.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men have been placed on the retired list: 1st Class Sergt. John Henly, Signal Corps; 1st Sergt. Michael Healey, 2d Inf. (W. D., April 1.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Comy. Sergt. Albert Kelly, Bonick Barracks, Cal.; Battalion Sergt. Maj. Timothy J. Murphy, 21st U. S. Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (W. D., April 7.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made in the 5th U. S. Art.: 2d Lieut. Manus McCloskey, from Battery N to Light Battery F; 2d Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, from Battery O to N. (W. D., April 1.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Thomas H. McIntyre, from the 6th Art. to the 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Herman W. Schull, from the 6th Art. to the 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. William W. Hamilton, from the 6th to the 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, from the 6th to the 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, from the 6th to the 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, from the 7th to the 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, from the 8th to the 3d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, from the 7th to the 3d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, from the 7th to the 3d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, from the 7th to the 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. David McConch, from the 7th to the 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. John T. Geary, from the 7th to the 5th Art. (W. D., April 4.)

The following transfers are made: Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, from the 10th U. S. Inf. to the 11th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, from the 5th U. S. Inf. to the 11th U. S. Inf. (W. D., April 6.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. Henry Carroll (promoted from Lieut. Col., 4th Cav.), to the 7th Cav., to date from March 29, 1899, vice E. V. Sumner, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hiley (promoted from Major, 9th Cav.), to the 6th Cav., to date from March 29, 1899, vice Carroll, promoted; Maj. Martin H. Hughes (promoted from Captain, 9th Cav.), to the 9th Cav., to date from March 29, 1899, vice Hiley, promoted; Maj. George S. Grimes (promoted from Captain, 2d Art.), to the 2d Art., to date from March 31, 1899, vice Dillebach, retired; Col. John W. French (promoted from Lieut. Col., 23d Inf.), to the 22d Inf., to date from March 26, 1899, vice Egbert, deceased; Col. Aaron S. Daggett (promoted from Lieut. Col., 25th Inf.), to the 14th Inf., to date from March 31, 1899, vice Anderson appointed Brigadier General; Col. Chambers McKibbin (promoted from Lieut. Col., 21st Inf.), to the 12th Inf., to date from April 1, 1899, vice Andrews, retired; Lieut. Col. Richard L. Eskridge (promoted from Major, 10th Inf.), to the 22d Inf., to date from March 29, 1899, vice French, promoted. He will proceed, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty; Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn

(promoted from Major, 10th Inf.), to the 25th Inf., to date from March 31, 1899, vice Daggett, promoted; Lieut. Col. William H. Dapp (promoted from Major, 11th Inf.), to the 21st Inf., to date from April 1, 1899, vice McKibbin, promoted. The following named officers will join their respective regiments in the Philippine Islands: Col. Aaron S. Daggett, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Richard L. Eskridge, 23d Inf. (W. D., April 7.)

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

The following enlisted men, having passed successfully the competitive examination for promotion, have been commissioned 2d Lieutenants of Infantry: Corpl. Ben Holladay Dorcy, Battery G, 4th Art.; Sergt. Clark D. Dudley, Battery H, 4th Art.; Q. M. Sergt. Thomas A. Vickers, Co. A, 21st Inf.; Corpl. James D. Keams, Co. D, Battalion of Engineers; Pvt. George E. Stewart, Battery A, 6th Art.; Corpl. Allen C. Knowles, Co. F, 15th Inf.; Pvt. Olin H. Booth, General Recruiting Service; Sergt. Charles L. McKain, Battery B, 4th Art.; Sergt. Ernest M. Beeve, Troop A, 6th Cav.; Corpl. Henry A. Hanigan, Troop G, 8th Cav.; Hosp. Stwd. Joel R. Lee, Sergt. Andrew J. Dougherty, Troop B, 5d Cav.; 1st Sergt. H. J. Almer Erickson, Troop M, 8th Cav.

Lieuts. George A. Detchmeyer, 1st Inf., and William H. Dashiell, 24th Inf., ordered before Examining Board at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion. (W. D., April 6.)

Par. 48, S. O. 61, March 15, 1899, W. D., is amended so as to continue the following named officers as Aides-de-Camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V., until it shall become necessary for them to leave this city in time to accompany their regiments from their present stations to San Francisco, Cal.: 1st Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Simons, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., March 30.)

2d Lieut. John McClintock, U. S. Inf., recently appointed, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for assignment to duty pertaining to the recruiting service. (W. D., April 1.)

The remains of the following named officers who recently died or were killed in action, will be forwarded on the U. S. transport Scandia, to San Francisco, Cal., thence to the points indicated, viz.: W. C. Smith, late Colonel 1st Tennessee, to Nashville, Tenn.; Edward McConville, late Major 1st Idaho, to Lewiston, Idaho; David S. Elliott, late Captain 20th Kansas, to Coffeyville, Kan.; Eugene S. French, late 2d Lieutenant 1st Montana, to Helena, Mont. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 5.)

The following officers, having arrived on the U. S. transport Tacoma, will report for duty as follows: 1st Lieut. John O'Shea and detachment 4th U. S. Cav., to Maj. Louis H. Tucker, 4th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. William J. Hinckley, 1st Washington, to the C. O. of that regiment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 7.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., APRIL 13.

1st Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, 1st Art., to proceed to Sullivan Island for duty.

The orders directing 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis and John K. Cree, 6th Art., to report for examination for promotion before Board at Washington Barracks is revoked.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, 1st Cav., is extended one month.

2d Lieut. Hugh La F. Applewhite, 7th Art., is detailed for temporary duty with Battery O, of that regiment at Washington Barracks, D. C.

The following officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army: Assistant Adjutants General—Lieut. Col. George S. Cecil, Maj. Henry A. Allen, Maj. Robert E. L. Michie, Maj. T. Bentley Mott, Capt. John E. McMahon, Capt. Robert Sewell, Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Inspector General—Maj. Thomas M. Woodruff, Maj. John G. Evans, Quartermaster—Col. Charles Bird, Chief Quartermasters—Lieut. Col. Francis B. Jones, Assistant Quartermasters—Capt. John B. Jeffrey, Capt. Charles H. Martin, Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, Chief Commissaries—Lieut. Col. Tanker H. Bism, Maj. Sidney A. Cloman, Maj. George T. Bartlett, Maj. James M. Aramiah, Commissaries—Maj. Frederick A. Smith, Maj. George W. Butcher, Maj. Eugene T. Wilson, Capt. Frank H. Lord, Capt. James E. B. Stuart, Chief Engineer—Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Black, Additional Paymasters—Maj. M. Hammond, May 13; W. M. Clark, May 13; Henry O. Fitzgerald, June 13; Daniel W. Arnold, May 13; Clifford S. Walton, June 13; Geo. B. Guild, June 13; Moses R. Doyon, June 13; Benjamin F. Havens, June 13; Brewster C. Kenyon, May 13; Geo. H. Fay, June 13; William H. Thrift, June 13; John M. Sears, June 13; John H. Townsend, June 13; John M. Knapp, June 13; Louis Knapp, June 13; Samuel D. Cha Hays, June 13; John W. Fogler, June 13; Beverly W. Colner, May 13; Samuel S. Harvey, June 13; William M. McLaughan, June 13; Geo. W. Moses, May 13; Hiram L. Grant, June 13; Thomas A. Cummings, May 13; Clifford Erickson, May 13; Henry R. May, June 13; Clark M. Carr, June 13; Ralph Hartzell, May 13; Heth Tyler, June 13; Wm. B. Dwight, May 13; Webster C. Weira, May 13; Frederic C. Lord, May 13; Henry J. May, May 13; Edward A. Bigelow, May 13; Washington Haverstick, May 13; Philip Dalam, May 13; James M. Cleland, May 13; Glen H. Logan, June 13; Charles B. Marsh, May 13; George G. Archer, June 13; William A. Purdy, June 13; Robert B. Huston, May 13; Hamilton S. Wallace, May 13. Signal Corps—Capt. Geo. R. Geyer, June 13; Capt. Otto A. NeSmith, May 13; Capt. Asbery W. Yancey, June 13; Capt. George E. Lawrence, June 13; 1st Lieut. Henry G. Opdycke, June 13; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Gordon, June 13; 1st Lieut. Alton J. Rudd, June 13, 1899; 2d Lieut. Basil Q. Lenoir, June 13, 1899.

Maj. Wm. F. Vose, 6th Art., is relieved from duty as Chief Muster Officer of Maryland.

2d Lieut. Richard H. McMaster, 6th Art., is relieved from duty as Assistant Muster Officer, Maryland.

Capt. Walter Howe, 4th Art., relieved as Chief Muster Officer, Connecticut, and will join his battery.

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Crofton, 1st Inf., will assume duties Chief Muster Officer for Connecticut.

1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 7th Art., relieved from duty Chief Muster Officer for Maine and will join his battery.

Col. James G. Lee, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to New York City.

Maj. Crosby P. Miller, Q. M., will proceed to Fort Monroe.

Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, C. O. O., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks.

The Special Orders relating to Maj. Herbert J. Slocum, Insp. Gen., are suspended until further orders.

Col. Jas. W. Powell, 17th Inf., will report for duty to Commanding General, Dept. California.

Lieut. Col. Almond W. Wells, 9th Cav., will join the station to which he has been assigned by Commanding General, Dept. Colorado.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., APRIL 14, 1899.

The following named staff officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States, by the Acting Secretary of War, to take effect April 17, 1899, to enable them to accept commissions as Volunteer officers: Maj. Alfred C. Sharpe, A. A. G.; Capt. William A. Holbrook, A. A. G.; Capt. William E. Horton, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Edgar B. Dudley, J. A.; Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J. A.; Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, J. A.; Lieut. Col. Guy Howard, C. Q. M.; Lieut. Col. James B. Aleshire, Q. M.; Lieut. Col. Noble H. Creager, Q. M.; Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Weed, C. C. S.; Lieut. Col. David L. Brinnard, C. C. S.; Maj. Philip Mothersill, C. C. S.; Maj. Daniel Hogan, C. S.; J. Parker W. West, C. S.; Lieut. Col. Jefferson H. Keen, Chief Surg.; Maj. James F. Bell, Engineer Officer; Signal Corps—Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, Lieut. Col. William A. Glasford, Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxwell, Lieut. Col. Samuel Robes, Lieut. Col. Edward B. Ives, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Montgomery, Maj. George P. Scriven, Maj. Eugene O. Fecht, Maj. Gustave W. Stevens, Capt. Frederick T. Leigh, Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Capt. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Capt. Charles B. Hebburn, Capt. Ambrose Higgins, Capt. John J. Ryan, Capt. William W. Chance, Capt. Philip J. Perkins, Capt. Leonard B. Wildman, 1st Lieut. William Jarvis, Jr., 1st Lieut. Charles Roman, Jr., 1st Lieut. Geo. C. Burnell, 1st Lieut. Victor Shepherd, 1st Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, 1st Lieut. William Mitchell.

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20,000 nautical miles, "Marine Engineering" for April
says: "It is interesting to note that the Oregon, classed
a coast line battleship, completed this journey and ar-
rived in fit condition to go straight into action, while the
Iowa, a battleship with more freeboard, which also started
from New York for Manila, was obliged to put into
San Francisco for repairs, where she now is. It is
curious to compare the attitude of naval authorities with
the practice which obtains in the mercantile marine. It
is nothing remarkable for an ordinary cargo vessel to
make a seventy-day voyage under steam, and even in
winter the ordinary tramp crosses the ocean without any
one interested taking any special credit. The design and
uses of such vessels are altogether dissimilar, and yet
both are sea-going ships and as such should be able to
meet any conditions. It may be that navies have exer-

cised an undue amount of caution in this respect and
that the example set by the Oregon will be extensively
followed."

EXTRA PAY FOR WAR SERVICE.

Marines who enlisted in the service of the Government
for the war with Spain are much exercised over the re-
port that they are not to receive the extra pay granted
to Regulars and Volunteers by Congress just before final
adjournment. During the closing days of the session
provision was made in the Army bill for the payment of
one month's extra pay to all soldiers who enlisted for the
war and two months' extra pay for those serving be-
yond the boundaries of the United States. Men, how-
ever, who enlisted in the Marine Corps were not men-
tioned. To settle the question as to their right to this
pay the Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a
decision in which he holds that certain officers and men
of the Corps are entitled to the extra pay. The decision
on the subject is as follows: "While the Marine Corps
cannot be understood to be a part of the Navy for all
purposes, I am of the opinion, and so decide, that the
officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who were
appointed or enlisted therein for the war only, and who
served creditably therein during the war and who
are discharged at the close of the war, come within the
meaning and are entitled to the extra pay granted by
said act of March 3, 1899, to the officers and enlisted
men comprising the temporary force of the Navy during
the war with Spain." This decision overrules that of the
Auditor for the Navy Department, who held that the
act of Congress of March 3 did not include the Marine
Corps in its benefits. It quotes several decisions of the
courts showing that the Marine Corps is subject to the
laws and regulations of the Navy. It was learned by
the Washington correspondent of the Journal this week
that the Auditor for the War Department to whom
have been presented several thousand claims by marines
for extra pay, has refused to honor the claims because
Congress had not included the name of the Marine Corps
in the extra pay provision of the Army appropriation bill.

The Comptroller of the Treasury decides that men ap-
pointed to office or who enlisted in the Revenue Cutter
Service for the war with Spain are entitled to the extra
pay under the act of March 3, 1899. The decision, how-
ever, applies only to those who served in the Revenue
Cutter Service by order of the President, under di-
rection of the Secretary of the Navy, in co-operation
with the Navy, and who were discharged at the close of
the war.

The Comptroller has decided that the clerks of tem-
porary Paymasters in the Navy during the war with
Spain are entitled to the extra pay provided by the act
of Congress of March 3. The decision does not apply
to the clerks of regular Paymasters in the Navy. Under
the law allowing extra pay to workmen in the navy yards
for overtime during the war the Comptroller has passed
upon claims submitted by the owners of teams as not
entitled to the extra compensation for overtime work of
the teams, the law being specific in naming certain
classes of workmen to be paid.

By an order in Council, dated Windsor, March 7,
1899, the duties assigned to officers charged with the
administration of the departments of the British Army
are defined. It is interesting to observe, in connection
with our own controversies on military command, that
this order directs that "the Commander-in-Chief shall
exercise general command over Her Majesty's Military
Forces at home and abroad, shall issue 'Army Orders,'
and hold periodical inspections of the troops. He shall
be the principal adviser of the Secretary of State on all
military questions, and shall be charged with the gen-
eral supervision of the Military Departments of the War
Office. He shall be charged with the general distribu-
tion of the Army at home and abroad, with the prepara-
tion and maintenance of detailed plans for the mobiliza-
tion of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces, with the prepa-
ration and maintenance of schemes of offensive and de-
fensive operations, and with collecting and compiling
military information; with selecting fit and proper per-
sons to be recommended for appointment to commissions
in the Regular Forces; with proposing fit and proper
officers, whether of the Regular or Auxiliary Forces,
for promotion, for staff and other military appointments,
and for military honors and rewards." Discipline, mili-
tary education and training, enlistments and discharges,
furnishing patterns of clothing and necessities, returns
and statistics of the personnel are committed to the
Adjutant General, who acts for the Commander-in-Chief
in his absence. In addition to the usual duties the Quar-
termaster General furnishes food and has direction of
the Army Service Corps, the Pay Department and sani-
tary questions. The duties of the Inspector General
of Fortifications include the inspection of ordnance fac-
tory buildings and military railways and telegraphs and
the care of War Office real estate. The Corps of Royal
Engineers are included in his inspections, and he is to
advise as to their technical instruction, their distribu-
tion and their design and issue of engineering and sub-
marine mining stores. The duties of the Director Gen-
eral of Ordnance are what the name implies. It will be
observed that the English have no Commissary Depart-
ment or Pay Department, their duties being assigned to
the Quartermaster General.

Col. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., left New York April 11
for San Francisco, in command of a battalion of 250
marines, which are under orders to proceed to Manila on
the Solace.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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PEACE FORMALLY DECLARED.

Peace between the Kingdom of Spain and the Government of the United States was formally and with some degree of ceremony, declared this week when the final exchange of ratified treaties was made at the White House on April 11, between President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon, who represented Spain upon the occasion. Within the period of the past year a war has been fought which for results obtained in the time occupied in bringing them about are possibly without parallel in the history of nations. There have been brilliant achievements by both the military and naval arms of the service, conspicuous for great valor, and the intelligence displayed in the conduct of scientific warfare, and fortunately crowned by comparatively slight loss to either Army or Navy. While the war practically terminated in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and the capitulation of Santiago, it has continued technically until this week, when it becomes formally and officially ended in a little less than one year from the day it was formally declared.

The ceremonies attending the signing of the peace treaty at the White House were impressive and striking both in the importance of the act itself and in the brilliant assemblage of personages witnessing them. The ceremony proper consisted of the mere exchange of ratifications of the Paris Treaty, but recognizing how far it would go in the making of history the President invited practically all of the highest dignitaries of the Government to be present and witness the event. An engrossed copy of the treaty signed by the Queen Regent of Spain was handed by Ambassador Cambon to the President, who, in turn, gave to Ambassador Cambon the treaty engrossed in this country and signed by him and Secretary Hay. In the presence of the distinguished gathering comparisons of the two treaties were carefully made by attaches of the State Department. The treaty signed by the President now becomes the property of the Spanish Government, and will be filed in its archives; that signed by the Queen Regent becomes the property of the United States and will hereafter be held in the custody of the State Department. The war has been officially declared to have begun on April 21, 1898, and by the final exchange of ratification, ended on April 11, 1899.

The following is the text of President McKinley's proclamation of peace:

"Whereas, A Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

(Here the full text of the treaty, already printed, is included.)

And whereas, The said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

A NOTE OF WARNING

In turning over the leaves of an old volume containing the medical records of our Army during the years from 1819 to 1824, inclusive, we came upon a statement of the percentages of deaths during the several years of this period in the 1st Infantry, then stationed at Baton Rouge, La. The average of deaths during these six years reached the astonishing total of nearly twenty-one per cent. in this regiment. In 1819 it was 12.8 per cent.; 22.2 per cent. in 1820, and 23 per cent. in 1821, rising in 1822 to the extraordinary figure of 25.8 per cent., one-quarter of the command dying in that year from disease. In 1823 the percentage fell to 18.5, and in 1824 to 17.3. The average of cases under treatment during this period was 4,506 per 1,000 of mean strength. From this it would appear that the average of deaths among the sick was 4.6 per cent., or at the rate of 211 deaths to 4,506 cases of disease.

The Colonel of the 1st Infantry at this time was Talbot Chambers, who was cashiered in 1828. John McNeil, who resigned in 1830, was Lieutenant Colonel in 1820. McNeil was succeeded by Wm. Lawrence, who was followed in 1821 by Zachary Taylor, subsequently the hero of the Mexican War and President of the United States. Among the Captains of the regiment were David E. Twiggs, of Confederate fame, and Wm. Sarney; among the Lieutenants, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the advisor of President Lincoln during the early days of our Civil War, and the master of the mystical lore displayed in his "Alchemy and the Alchemists," "Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher," and works of a similar character. Martin Burke, who was until recently borne on our retired list as the oldest officer of our Army, was a 2d Lieutenant of the 1st Infantry during the last two years of the period named.

The astonishing record of sickness and mortality in the 1st Infantry at Baton Rouge was apparently due, not so much to incompetent administration as to the rigid enforcement under trying conditions of the system of administration prevailing throughout the Army at that time. That it was not the result of climate alone is shown by the statement of the Surgeon General, "that whilst the mortality among the troops was so great, the citizens in the vicinity are quite healthy." He further says "the duties required of the soldiery at this post, since the commencement of the public works, have not only been laborious and severe in the extreme, but inhuman and unjust. The number of cases treated, the deaths and desertions will, I think, conclusively prove how impolitic have been the measures pursued."

It is not likely that this vigorous protest received any attention; doctors were of small account in those days, and sanitary science, if it was spoken of at all, only provoked a sneer. In 1822 the deaths in the whole Army were nearly seven per cent. of the total strength of 15,120 and from 1819 to 1824 the average number of cases of sickness per 1,000 of mean strength was 2,882. In 1820 there were 734 cases of scurvy in the Army, with 190 deaths, most of the cases being at St. Peters and Council Bluffs, where no vegetables were to be had and the troops were obliged to live principally on salted food, much of it in a putrescent state. This was before the days of beef investigations.

On the principle that "misery loves company," these statistics of the early days may have a consoling influence upon those whose hearts are rent when they contemplate the hardships suffered by the victims of canned roast beef. Bad as it was, the troops living on putrescent salt horse at St. Peters and Council Bluffs seventy-nine years ago would have crawled on their hands and knees a day's march to get a taste of it. It does not appear to have given our troops anything worse than the bellyache, and it has helped to give to the State of New York one of the best Governors it has ever had. So far as we know there are no fatalities recorded against it.

There is in all this, of course, no argument against insisting that our troops should have at all times the best that the market affords; but the newspaper assertions that our soldiers of to-day have been the sufferers in the commissariat department from incredible and unheard of hardships makes an old soldier smile until he can tie his grizzled mustaches into a knot behind his ears. If the canned roast beef sickened those who had to eat it one-half as much as the investigations into the responsibility for it has sickened those who wish well to the Army, their case is sad indeed.

The worst feature in this popular excitement about our beef supply, which has been stimulated and fostered by those who should have done all they could to protect the Army against it, is that it is being made the most of by newspapers who have no love for the Army and whose sole purpose is to discredit it. The perpetual growling against the service of the heavy editorial writers is accompanied by a chorus of yelping from lesser scribes in such minor sheets as the "would-be humorous" paper whose unpatriotic attacks upon those who suffer hardship and death in the defence of national policies, for which they are in no way responsible, because they represent the nation, are unworthy of any man calling himself an American.

The tears of these enemies of the Army, and of the country, are reserved for the ideal savages they create out of their imaginations as they view them in perspective over the circumference of half a globe; they have no laments for the brave youths whose headless corpses are in the sacred charge of their comrades of the Pacific squadron; none for the noble-hearted lads who bear without a murmur the hardships and the homesickness of Army life in the Philippines, and go forth to the death of duty with a smile upon their lips.

And the saddest of it all is that the Army is in a meas-

ure responsible for this. Where there should be unity and brotherhood, the jealous regard of each for all and all for each, there have been complaint and criticism; not the legitimate and proper complaint, which within Army lines seeks for Army reforms, but the unbecoming appeal to the galleries bringing the unthinking applause, which is the knell of death to Army discipline and Army esprit de corps. This sounds in the ears of those who love the Army, who are willing to give their lives for it—yea, what is more, to daily suffer and endure for it; to them it sounds like the applause of a Roman populace, ready at the turn of a thumb to condemn to instant execution the heroes of the Amphitheatre upon whom they have just bestowed their noisy approval.

The news from Samoa, the news from the Philippines, and even the more quiet notes of suggestion that come from Cuba and Porto Rico, warn the services that they have no strength to waste in controversies among themselves. It is time to close up the ranks, to present a united front to public opinion, so that there can be doubt in the mind of no one as to whether or not rank and commission mean what they are intended to mean, as the symbols of devotion to duty, of the uncompromising endurance of whatever belongs to the life of the soldier, of comradeship and esprit de corps.

CODDLING ONE'S ENEMIES.

Other nations are destined to derive some very excellent lessons from our dealings with the Filipinos previous to the outbreak of hostilities. It is a good thing, doubtless, from the viewpoint of the European nation, that so patient an individual as Uncle Sam should have come forward to show to Christian statesmen the folly of temporizing with that class of natives of which the Luzon insurgent is a type. Other nations have been so remorselessly attacked by the sympathetic historian for showing the iron hand early in their relations with native tribes, that they must have stood off and watched with a fine smile of prophetic satisfaction our efforts last summer and winter to coddle the Filipinos with measures that had in them from the beginning the seeds of disastrous failure, but for which the conditions imposed by the protocol were responsible. What other nation would have permitted the insurgents to go on throwing up intrenchments in front of their lines without treating them as enemies?

It is true that when the mongrel Malays began to fortify in front of Cavite when Gen. Thomas M. Anderson was in command there last summer, he put a stop to it in short order, but as far back as October when the natives were intrenching themselves along the front of the American lines south of the Pasig River, no efforts were made to repeat the lesson in salutary severity which their brethren had previously been taught at Cavite. The argument then was, and continued to be through that period in which was bred the spirit in the aborigines that finally dared them to spill brave American blood, that orders were to keep the peace with the Filipinos at all hazards until actual hostilities were commenced on their part. The counter argument that fortifying with hostile intent was as much a hostile act as firing a gun did not seem to enter into the prevision with which the trend of events was noted. A cloud of dust in the distant horizon was enough to make Napoleon know that the Mamelukes meditated mischief, and that the hour to strike had come. The patience of the American soldier on the lines around Manila all those dreary months, when he saw the enemy preparing the very fortifications before which he would later give his life, would have been sublime if it had not, in the light of subsequent events, proved to be so pitifully fatuous.

The futility of the Spanish proclamations, which had been poured upon the troubled waters of the Philippines for generations with no return but bloodshed, might well have convinced the Americans that something more than fine language was needed to put the Filipinos in the proper frame of mind to discuss the future of their islands with those who had driven off the tyrants of three hundred years. There is almost a pathetic aside to the official innocence of the intentions of Aguinaldo that allowed American women and children to go to Manila as late as last January, many of whom have doubtless since become the unwilling witnesses of carnage and bloodshed. America's experience with aborigines has been limited to the aspirations of the red men, which have never had an enthusiasm beyond the next day's meal, and which a guarantee of continued fleshpots has always effectually smothered. Had we earlier understood the real nature of the Luzon islander, there might be to-day around Manila fewer graves that are to be wet with American tears.

Frank Martinez, a member of the band of the 13th Infantry will soon be the recipient of a handsome Tiffany medal, which has been received in Washington. Martinez although not an immune volunteer as a nurse in the yellow fever hospital at Siboney during the Santiago campaign. He was placed in charge of a ward occupied by officers of the Army and newspaper men who were at the front. About twenty-five of his patients who survived decided to reward the brave fellow. All contributed to the purchase of the pretty medal, which has been wrought out of solid gold. It is fashioned in a maltese cross pendant from an engraved bar bearing the word "Santiago" in red enamel. A hospital red cross on the medal is wreathed with green leaves. The four arms of the cross are lettered with the following: "Siboney, Cuba, July, 1898."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Colonel Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 7.—Comdr. E. W. Watson, to Navy Yard, Washington, April 10, for temporary ordnance instruction.
Pay Dir. R. Parks, retired, April 9, Sec. 1444.
Lieut. Comdr. W. Kellogg, from duty as assistant to inspector in charge of 3d Lighthouse District, to home and granted sick leave for four months.
Naval Cadet W. R. Sayles, Jr., from the New Orleans and to the Dolphin as Watch and Division Officer.
Ensign J. Burns, honorably discharged.
Ensigns W. McCreary and F. H. Edthofer, and Lieut. J. C. Summers, from the Supply, when out of commission, to home.
Med. Dir. J. H. Clark, retired, April 10, Section 1444.
Med. Dir. G. A. Bright, retired, April 9, Sec. 1444.
P. A. Engr. D. E. Diamakes, from the Supply, when out of commission, and to the Mackenzie.
A. Surg. W. M. Garton, from the Supply, when out of commission, and to Naval Hospital, New York, temporarily.
Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, from command of the Vixen and granted sick leave three months.
A. Paymr. D. M. Addison, as Ensign J. H. Crozier, from the Supply, when out of commission, to home.
Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney, from Naval Academy to the Prairie as Watch and Division Officer.
Boatswain A. Whippley, from the Supply, when out of commission, and to Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Lieut. A. E. Culver, from the Supply, when out of commission, and to command the Mackenzie.
Carpenter J. S. Waltemeyer, from Cramp's yard, April 22, and to Naval Station, Port Royal.
Carpenter C. S. Taylor, from Navy Yard, New York, April 17, and to Cramp's yard, April 22.
Naval Cadet P. L. Pratt, when discharged from further treatment at hospital, Mare Island, to home and granted sick leave till May 10, and then to examination for final graduation that day.
Chief Sailmakers J. C. Herbert, W. Cuddy, J. Roddy, G. Van Mater, J. J. Byrne, F. Watson, M. W. Watkins, C. E. Munter, C. H. Jones, J. A. Long, promoted to Chief Sailmaker.
Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker, and Lieut. Comdr. W. H. H. Southernland, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.
Chief Carpenters E. W. Craig, C. H. Bogan, B. P. Markham, J. W. Burnham, M. F. Roberts, H. Rigby, H. E. Keen, A. C. Burroughs, J. G. Tilden, E. H. Hay, J. S. Waltemeyer, P. T. Mager, J. Burke, W. A. Barry, L. L. Martin and P. T. Ward, promoted to Chief Carpenter.
APRIL 8.—Lieut. F. M. Russell, from charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, O., April 22, and to the New Orleans, April 25.
Prof. Math. O. G. Dodge, from Bureau of Yards and Docks, April 14, and to Naval Academy, April 15.
Lieut. J. A. Shearman, to temporary duty in Bureau of Equipment, for compass instruction.
Lieut. J. T. Smith, to temporary duty in Bureau of Equipment, May 2, for compass instruction.
Chaplain C. H. Dickinson, from the Constellation and to the Chicago.
Chaplain H. W. Jones, from the Chicago and to the Constellation.
Capt. W. N. McKelvey, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.
Maj. R. Wallace, U. S. M. C., promoted to Major.
Maj. B. H. Ramey, U. S. M. C., promoted to Major.
Maj. A. C. Kelton, U. S. M. C., promoted to Major.
Col. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., promoted to Colonel.
Lieut. Col. H. C. Cochran, U. S. M. C., promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Capt. J. K. Pendleton, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.
Capt. W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.
Capt. J. A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.
Capt. C. L. A. Ingate, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.
Capt. R. H. Lane, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.
Surg. J. R. Waggoner, order of April 3 modified. To San Francisco, when Marine Battalion is ready, for passage to Manila.
A. Engr. C. Wells, when the Texas falls in with Massachusetts, he will be detached from the Texas and ordered immediately to the Massachusetts.
Ensign C. F. Snow, to the New Orleans, April 27, as Watch and Division Officer.
The following appointments of 1st Lieutenants were made in the Marine Corps on April 8: Geo. C. Thorpe, Smedley D. Butler, William B. Lemly, Henry Leonard, Charles S. Hill, Robert M. Gilson, Robert P. Faunt Le Roy, David D. Porter, Frederick L. Bradman, Henry C. Davis, Geo. C. Reid, Robert H. Dunlap.
Paymr's Clerk A. Gaw, appointment revoked, when accounts on the Supply are settled.
Paymr's Clerk H. E. Minkler, appointment revoked, when accounts at Navy Yard are settled.
APRIL 10.—Lieut. J. M. Poyer, from Navy Yard, Washington, April 17, and to Newport News, for duty in connection with equipment of Kearsarge.
P. A. Paymr. J. H. Merriman, from the Montgomery, April 12, and to the Boston, via the Yosemite.
A. Paymr. D. Porter, from the Boston and to Manila.
P. A. Paymr. H. E. Bliscoe, to additional duty April 12, in charge of accounts of the Vixen.
A. Paymr. A. F. Huntington, from the Vixen, and to the Montgomery, April 12.
Chief Engr. A. F. Dixon, from the Chicago and immediately to the Montgomery, then to the Brooklyn.
Chief Engr. R. G. Denig, from the Montgomery and immediately to the Chicago.
P. A. Engr. K. McAlpine, when the New York falls in with the Montgomery he will be detached from the New York and immediately join the Montgomery.
Chief Engr. R. Aston, from the Brooklyn, to home in United States, and wait orders.
Ensign C. C. Fewel, to charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, April 22.
Paymr's Clerk E. Dann, from the Boston and immediately to Manila.
Paymr's Clerk O. H. Berlin, from the Montgomery and to the Boston, via the Yosemite.
Paymr's Clerk T. H. Brown, to Naval Hospital, Washington, via the Supply, but will not regard himself as detached from the Texas.
Acting Gunners Wm. J. Foley, Walter E. Whitehead, James C. McDermott, Frank A. McGregor, John Kenyon, Charles Hiedahl, Philip Doherty, appointed April 10.
Acting Boatswains Geo. B. Hendry, Arthur R. Nickerson, John Mahoney, Ernest V. Sandstrom, Wm. Johnston, John McGrath, Ernest J. Brown, Chas. L. Weiss, Christian Cone, appointed April 10.
APRIL 11.—Rear Adm. C. S. Norton, from duty as member of Board on Promotions, to home.
Capt. A. V. Reed, retired, from duty as member of Board for location of sites for coaling stations, and to home.
Mate J. W. Stockley, from the Vermont and to Fish Hawk.
Rear Adm. M. Seward, retired, from duty in office of Secretary to home.
A. Surg. J. Snyder, from hospital at Naval Station, Newport, and to Wabash.
A. Paymr. D. M. Addison, honorably discharged, April 11.
Naval Constr. J. B. Hoover, retired, from Gas Engine and Power Co. Mot. Heights, N. Y., to home.
Surg. S. H. Griffith, from duty as member of Marine Examining Board, Washington, and to Prairie.
Surg. C. G. Herndon, from Prairie and granted sick leave for two months.
Surg. J. W. Ross, from duty in connection with Army Hospital, Havana, and to home in the United States.
Naval Cadet H. L. Roosevelt, granted sick leave till Sept. 20.
Boatswain P. Deery, from command Samoset, and to temporary duty Glacier, April 15, for passage.
Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Stedman, retired, from duty in connection with Omaha Exposition, Omaha.
Mate J. M. Creighton, from Fish Hawk and to Franklin.
Rear Adm. E. O. Matthews, retired, from member of Board on Promotions, Navy Department, and to home.
Lieut. L. H. Chandler, from duty at Bath Iron Works, April 28, and to Mackenzie, May 1.

APRIL 12.—Comdr. C. M. Thomas, from duty as Inspector in Charge of 5th Lighthouse District, April 17, to home and wait orders.
Lieut. C. G. Calkins, from the Pensacola and to charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco.
Surg. N. H. Drake, to duty as member of Naval Medical Examining Board, New York.
Surg. T. H. Streets, detached as member of Naval Medical Examining Board, New York, and ordered to the Philadelphia, as Fleet Surgeon, per steamer of April 19.
Med. Insp. W. S. Dixon, from Naval Academy, and to Washington, April 15, as member of Retiring Board.
Med. Dir. J. H. Clark, from duty as member of Naval Retiring Board, Washington, to home.
Surg. W. R. DuBose, from Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, and to Naval Academy.
Surg. J. H. Gaines, retired, six months leave, with permission to go abroad from May 6.
Chief Engr. J. Entwistle, from the Raleigh, to home and wait orders.
Ensign F. H. Schofield, from the Scindia and to the Philadelphia, as W. and D., per steamer of April 19.
Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, order of 4th modified so as he is detached from the Iowa, April 17, and to duty as Executive Officer of the Philadelphia, per steamer of April 19.
Lieut. B. C. Decker, to Bureau of Ordnance, April 19, for temporary duty.
Pay Dir. J. A. Smith, from Naval Station, Havana, to League Island Yard, as General Storekeeper.
P. A. Paymr. J. Irwin, Jr., to additional duty as General Storekeeper, Havana.
Lieut. W. S. Hughes, from duty in charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, to the Philadelphia per steamer of April 19.
Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, from the Independence to the Philadelphia per steamer of April 19.
Lieut. (J. G.) J. C. Summers, Ensign F. H. Edthofer, Ensign J. H. Crozier, Ensign W. McCreary, Asst. Paymr. D. M. Addison, Lieut. G. M. Buck, Asst. Engr. A. Mehlman, Asst. Paymr. R. H. Cowan, honorably discharged April 11.
APRIL 13.—Rear Adm. J. W. Phillip, B. J. Cromwell, H. F. Pickling, S. Casey, F. Rodgers, J. C. Watson, G. W. Sumner, F. J. Higginson and L. Kempf, promoted to Rear Admiral.
Comdr. G. W. Baird, promoted to Commander.
Naval Cadet J. B. Gilmer, from the Badger to the Iowa.
Naval Cadet C. T. Howers, from the Badger to the Iowa.
Naval Cadet C. C. Bloch, from the Badger to the Iowa.
Commo. W. S. Schley, to duty as member of Naval Examining Board, Washington, April 15.
Comdr. E. P. Wood, to duty as Inspector, 5th Lighthouse District, when present Inspector is detached.
Capt. C. S. Cotton, to additional duty at Navy Yard, Mare Island, as Captain of that Yard temporarily.
Capt. C. S. Cotton, to command the Independence.
Capt. L. Kempf, from command of the Independence, to home and wait orders.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

APRIL 7.—Col. G. C. Goodloe, ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., and Navy Yard, New York, for the purpose of making payments to enlisted men ordered for duty with Manila Marine Battalion.
APRIL 8.—1st Lieuts. G. C. Thorpe, S. D. Butler, Henry Leonard, Chas. H. Hill and R. M. Gilson, ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, on morning of 10th instant, for duty with Manila Marine Battalion.
APRIL 10.—1st Lieuts. R. H. Dunlap and G. C. Reid, ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, on morning of 11th instant, for duty with Manila Marine Battalion.
Col. P. C. Pope, ordered to take command of Marine Battalion en route to Manila, P. I.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, April 14.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.
BROOKLYN, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan, commanding temporarily. Same as New York.
DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Cruising in Central American waters. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City. He is holding all mail for definite instructions as to her stopping places.
INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Address same as New York.
LEBANON, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. At Key West, Fla. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. Address same as New York.
MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Trinidad. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicolai Ludlow. Left New York for Santa Lucia, April 10.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Key West, Fla. Will proceed to New Orleans, La.; thence up Mississippi River. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. Left Trinidad for Barbadoes, April 13. Will go to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. Left Trinidad for Barbadoes April 13. Due at Martinique April 20; San Juan, P. R., April 24, and New York May 2. During the entire cruise mail should be addressed care of U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, putting on foreign postage and giving the name of the ship.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. E. Longnecker. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. Address same as New York.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Henry L. Howison, Commanding.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. P. H. Cooper. At New York, N. Y. Will proceed to Gibraltar and thence to South Atlantic Station. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Cruising in Amazon River. Arrived at Manaus March 23. En route to Montevideo, where she will arrive about May 11. Letters should be addressed care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
PACIFIC SQUADRON.
Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding.
Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.
BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Left Callao, April 1, for San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. E. White. At Apia, Samoa.
IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Left Honolulu, March 20, for Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Admiral George Dewey, Commanding.
Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer. At Manila. Comdr. J. M. Foran to command, by steamer of April 12.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Manila.
BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Iloilo.
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. S. W. Very. Ordered to Manila via Suez Canal. Arrived at Singapore, April 9. Address Manila.
CELESTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. Arrived Manila, March 30. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Manila.
CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Iloilo. Comdr. S. M. Ackley to command, per steamer of April 20.
CULGOA, Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. At Manila.
IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. D. W. Vooder. Comdr. W. H. Everett to command, per steamer of April 12. At Manila.
Address Manila, P. I.
MANILA, Comdr. F. Singer.
MONADNOCK, Capt. H. E. Nichols. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
MONOCACY, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Manila.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Guam. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.
OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. At Manila. Address there.
PETREL, Comdr. C. C. Cornwell. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. Left Singapore for Manila April 8. Direct mail to Manila, via San Francisco.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. R. H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.
ROWAN, Lieut. R. F. Nicholson. Commissioned at Bremerton, Wash., April 1. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. En route to Magdalena Bay. On cruise with apprentices in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Magdalena Bay April 10; leave May 5; arrive Iloilo, Hawaiian Islands, June 2; leave June 9; arrive at Honolulu June 9; leave June 19; arrive at Port Angeles, Cal., July 15; leave July 20; arrive Victoria, B. C., July 20; leave July 26; arrive Tacoma, Wash., July 27; leave Aug. 1; arrive Seattle Aug. 1; leave Aug. 8; arrive Port Townsend Aug. 8; leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Ore., Aug. 16; leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Aug. 31. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. Left La Guayra, April 13, for Santiago. On cruise with apprentices. The following is her itinerary: Arrive at San Juan April 10; leave April 17; arrive at Santiago April 25; leave April 29; arrive at Havana May 8; leave May 15; arrive at Key West, Fla., May 16; leave May 26; arrive Hampton Roads June 7; leave June 14; arrive Plymouth, England, July 14; leave July 20; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10; leave Gibraltar Aug. 17; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 24; leave Funchal Aug. 31; arrive New York Oct. 30. Address mail as follows: Until March 1, 1899, to U. S. Alliance, Newport, R. I. From March 1 to May 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York. From May 12 to May 24, to Key West, Fla. From May 25 to June 14, to Fort Monroe, Va. From June 14 to Oct. 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, New York. Mail matter sent to care of U. S. Despatch Agent requires only domestic postage.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. At Key West. Will proceed to Gardiners Bay, N. Y., reaching there about April 21. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. John McGowan. Newport, R. I. Essex, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. At Santiago, Cuba. Itinerary: Arrive at Port Royal, May 2; arrive Newport June 1. Address mail to U. S. T. S. Essex, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City, and prepay but 2 cents postage when sending mail via Despatch Agent. Is sending mail in any other way, prepay 5 cents postage. After April 15, and until May 26, address Port Royal, S. C. VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. Same as Annapolis.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.
SARATOGA, Comdr. W. J. Barnett. On cruise. Arrive San Juan March 29; leave April 5; arrive Philadelphia, April 18. Address Schoolship Saratoga, care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At Port Said. En route to New York. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address there.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Caimanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.
GLACIER, Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Navy Yard, New York.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
LANCASTER, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Erie, Pa.
NEHO, Comdr. Chas. Belknap. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey. Placed in commission at Mare Island, Cal., April 10, and expects to sail about April 20. Address for the present Mare Island, Cal.
PANTHER, Capt. A. S. Snow. At San Juan, Puerto Rico, as a station ship. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York City.
PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address care of U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Key West. Will return to Havana. Address Havana, Cuba.
SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Manila. Letters should be directed care Navy Department.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. Same as Annapolis.
SUPPLY. At New York. Address there. Will go out of commission.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. At Santiago, Cuba, for survey work.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. B. P. Tilley. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
ALVARADO, Lieut. E. A. Anderson in charge. En route to Portsmouth, N. H. At present at New York. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan. Left Bermuda for New York, April 13, where she is due April 15. Care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. Same as Alvarado.
SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
YOSEMITE, Comdr. G. E. Ide. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will go to Asiatic Station.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station at Yerba, Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Capt. F. W. Dickins, U. S. N., has recently returned from Newport, where he went for the purpose of selecting a site for the construction of barracks for apprentices under an appropriation of \$125,000 authorized last ses-

tion. He was accompanied by an architect, who has already begun, under his direction, the preparation of plans for the construction of buildings capable of accommodating 1,000 boys.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal from La Guayra, April 9, reported the arrival of the U. S. S. Alliance there on that date, all well, and that she was to leave for Santiago April 12.

The U. S. S. Nero, which has been specially fitted out for Pacific Submarine Telegraph Survey, was placed in commission at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 10. The following is a list of her officers: Comdr. Charles Belknap, Commanding; Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Hodges, Executive Officer; Lieut. John Hood, Navigator; Lieut. Marbury Johnston, Lieut. J. P. McGuinness, Ensign J. J. Raby, Ensign F. E. Ridgeley, Asst. Engr. D. M. Garrison, Asst. Surg. F. E. McCulloch, Asst. Paymr. H. R. Insley. The Nero will be engaged on special service, and will sail about April 20. Her itinerary we hope to give later.

The U. S. S. Yosemite left the Navy Yard, New York, April 8. She had on board the Governor of Guam and a detail of officers and men.

ADMIRAL DEWEY ON THE FILIPINOS.

Secretary Long has received this letter from Adml. Dewey in regard to the situation in the Philippines:

"Manila, Feb. 23, 1899.

"Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's letter of the 9th ultimo.

"The good effects politically of taking the natives into the service of the Government have never been lost sight of, and from the first large numbers of them have been employed at the Cavite naval station as mechanics and laborers, in coaling and in manning tugs and launches.

"I regret to state that the latter experiment has been only a partial success, as nearly all of the mechanics and laborers left on the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and the Filipinos, and are now believed to be in Filipino ranks. I am unable to state how much of this was due to intimidation and forcible impressment into the army by the so-called Filipino republic, but from the statement of some few who returned and from the fact that nearly all of those who live in the coal lighters and turrets; that is, under our immediate protection, have remained, it would appear that intimidation was a large factor in the disappearance of the workmen.

"It is well known that the Aguinaldo government is a severe military despotism.

"Although under the rule of the United States the character of the natives will certainly improve, a sudden change is not to be expected. A few of them might be employed on transports and vessels of that kind; indeed the Filipino quartermasters who have been serving on the Nanshan and Zafiro since the purchase of those vessels have always been satisfactory, but because of their long association with Americans and Englishmen they belong to a class apart from the great majority.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
"GEORGE DEWEY,
"Rear Admiral, U. S. N., commanding U. S. Naval forces, on Asiatic Station."

APPOINTMENTS TO THE MARINE CORPS.

The following young men who served as 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps during the war have been appointed by the President 1st Lieutenants, to rank from April 13: Henry W. Carpenter, Randolph C. Blekeley, A. J. Matthews, Charles G. Anderson, Charles Smith Hatch, J. C. Breckinridge, A. T. Marix, Philip S. Brown, Harry Lee and Robert E. Carmody.

U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION.

Flagship Olympia, Manila, P. I., Feb. 26, 1899.

Sir:—1. The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his appreciation of the promptness, intelligence and bravery displayed by you and the officers and men under your command in the occupation of Cebu on the 21st instant. Such actions as this cannot fail to redound to the credit of the Naval Service.

2. Immediately on receipt of your report Gen. Otis was requested to send sufficient force to Cebu to hold the place.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY, Rear Adml., U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.
The Commanding Officer, U. S. S. Petrel, Cebu.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 6.—1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood, from the Bear to the Nunivak.

APRIL 7.—Capt. J. H. Rogers, granted three days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, to the McCulloch.

APRIL 8.—1st Lieut. F. H. Dimock, to the Hamilton.

2d Lieut. B. H. Camden, from the Colfax to the Nunivak.

3d Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, to the Colfax, temporarily.

APRIL 10.—2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, Jr., granted an extension of leave for 14 days.

APRIL 11.—2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, from the Corwin to the Thetis on expiration of leave.

2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan, to the Thetis.

Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2d Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton, 2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, 2d Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright and Chief Engr. W. C. Wheeler, retired, registered at the Department during the past week.

Mr. Mitchell, Assistant Controller of the Treasury, has decided that men who were appointed to office or who enlisted in the Revenue Cutter Service for the war with Spain are entitled to the extra pay under the act of March 3, 1899. The decision, however, applies only to those who served in the Revenue Cutter Service by order of the President, under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy, in co-operation with the Navy, and who were discharged at the close of the war.

TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BURNED (formerly Mississippi). At San Juan, P. R.

BURNSIDE (formerly Rita). At Havana.

CENTENNIAL. At Manila.

CITY OF PUEBLA. Sailed March 24, San Francisco to Manila.

COMAL. At Nuevitas, Cuba.

CLEVELAND. Sailed March 20, San Francisco to Manila.

CROOK (formerly Rumanian). At Santiago.

DIXIE. At Savannah.

GRANT (formerly Mohawk). Sailed March 24, Manila to San Francisco.

HANCOCK (formerly Arizona). At San Francisco.

HOOVER (formerly Panama). At New York.

INDIANA. In port at Negros, P. I.

INGALLS (formerly Clearwater). Sailed April 9, San Juan to New York.

KILPATRICK. At Savannah, April 11.

LOGAN (formerly Manitoba). En route, Havana, Cuba, to Dry Tortugas.

LULAN. At San Francisco. Expected to be ready April 16.

McLELLAN (formerly Port Victor). At New York.

McPHERSON (formerly Ogdan). Sailed April 12, New York to San Juan.

MEADE (formerly Berlin). At New York.

MORGAN CITY. Arrived Manila April 11.

NEWPORT. Arrived Manila April 8.

OHIO. En route Manila to San Francisco.

PENNSYLVANIA. At Cebu, P. I.

PORTLAND. Arrived Manila April 10.

ROANOKE. At Manila.

SEDGWICK (formerly Chester). At Savannah, Ga.

SENATOR. Sailed March 20, Manila to San Francisco.

SHERIDAN (formerly Massachusetts). Sailed Feb. 19, New York to Manila.

SHERMAN (formerly Mobile). Sailed April 3, Manila to San Francisco.

ST. PAUL. At Hilo, P. I.

TACOMA. At Manila.

TERRY (formerly Hartford). At Havana.

THOMAS. Arrived Cienfuegos April 11.

VALENCIA. Arrived Manila April 7.

WARREN (formerly Scandia). Arrived San Francisco April 7.

ZEALANDIA. Sailed March 28, San Francisco to Manila.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

MISSOURI. Arrived Old Point, April 12.

RELIEF (formerly Bay State). At Manila.

The AID arrived Newport News March 31.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES AT LUZON.

The names of the killed and wounded at Manila having been so twisted in cable transmission, the Journal publishes herewith the official corrected list of the casualties among officers in the Philippine Islands since Feb. 4:

KILLED.

Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, 3d Art.; Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th Inf.; Col. Henry C. Egbert, 22d Inf.; Capt. J. S. Stewart, 1st Col.; Maj. Ed. McConville, 1st Idaho; Lieut. A. C. Alford, 20th Kan.; Capt. D. S. Elliott, 20th Kan.; Lieut. E. S. French, 1st Mont.; Capt. F. G. Forby, 1st Mo.; Lieut. J. H. Lean, 1st S. Dak.; Lieut. F. H. Adams, 1st S. Dak.; Lieut. S. E. Morrison, 1st S. Dak.; Capt. George B. Fortson, 1st Wash.

WOUNDED.

Capt. J. C. Read, A. Q. M. and C. S.; Maj. P. B. Strong, Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. H. T. Hoyt, Chief Surgeon, 2d Division, 8th A. C.; Maj. J. F. Bell, A. Engr. Bat.

Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, Lieut. W. S. Overton, Lieut. L. England, 3d Art.; Lieut. John Gregg, 4th Inf.; Capt. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf.; Lieut. F. C. Bowles, 18th Inf.; Capt. F. B. Jones, Lieut. H. L. Jackson, 22d Inf.

Lieut. Charles J. Hogan, 1st Cal.; Lieut. Charles Haughwout, Maj. C. H. Anderson, Lieut. F. L. Perry, 1st Col.

Capt. F. R. Homer, Capt. E. Smith, 1st Idaho.

Capt. C. M. Christy, Lieut. W. A. Callahan, Capt. A. C. Clark, Capt. W. J. Watson, Maj. W. S. Metcalf, 20th Kan.

Capt. N. C. Robinson, 13th Minn.; Lieut. Col. R. B. Wallace, Capt. W. L. Hill, Lieut. W. C. Gardenshire, Lieut. P. Crehan, 1st Mont.

Capt. A. H. Hollingsworth, Capt. C. H. Ough, Capt. W. C. Taylor, Capt. C. W. Jens, Capt. M. Herpolsheimer, Lieut. B. D. Whedon, Lieut. J. A. Storch, Lieut. P. J. Cosgrove, 1st Neb.; Lieut. D. Baldwin, Jr., 1st N. Dak.

Lieut. A. J. Brazee, Capt. H. L. Wells, Lieut. J. G. Thompson, 2d Oregon; Maj. E. Briener, Lieut. A. J. Buttermore, 10th Penn.; Lieut. P. D. McClelland, Lieut. George A. Seaman, 1st S. Dak.; Capt. A. H. Otis, Lieut. E. K. Erwin, Lieut. Joe Smith, Capt. J. D. O'Brien, 1st Wash.

RECEPTION TO THE RALEIGH.

The U. S. S. Raleigh, Capt. Coghlan, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, April 10, and as at other British ports, received a most hearty welcome. Visits were interchanged between British and American officers, and the bluejackets of the H. M. S. Renown sent a supply of provisions and fresh bread to the crew of the Raleigh. She is due at New York April 15, where she will be given a royal reception.

The general outline of the committee in charge of the reception at this writing is as follows: "The official boat, the Glen Island, will, as soon as the Raleigh is reported at Sandy Hook, steam down to meet her, and she will then escort the cruiser to the Government anchorage off Tompkinsville. Here the Mayor and the members of the committee will board the Raleigh, and the Mayor will welcome the officers and crew in the name of the city. The municipal party will then return to the Glen Island, and the Raleigh will proceed up the North River, under escort of the official boat, to Grant's tomb, where the cruiser will fire a salute. The Raleigh will then turn and steam down to the foot of 38th street, where she will probably anchor. It has also been proposed to arrange two banquets, one to the officers and one to the men. The 69th Regiment Band will furnish music on the Glen Island. The Spanish gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado are to meet the Raleigh. It has also been proposed that every member of her crew be given a medal to be made from steel saved from the Maine. It is proposed to give the officers of the Raleigh a reception at the Army and Navy Club, New York, at an early date.

The following is a list of the officers of the Raleigh: Capt. Joseph P. Coghlan, Commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, Jr., Executive Officer; Lieut. William Winder, Navigator; Lieut. Hugh Rodman, Lieut. (J. G.) Casey, B. Morgan, Ensign Henry A. Pearson, Ensign Frank L. Chadwick, Ensign Provost Babin, Surg. Emlyn H. Marsteller; P. A. Surg. John M. Moore, Paymr. Samuel L. Heap, Chief Engr. James Entwistle, Asst. Engrs. Ward P. Winchell, Alex. S. Halstead, John R. Brady, Horatio N. Emmons, Percy L. Neel, and Walter H. Steiger, Acting Boatswain Edward J. Norcott, Gunner Gaston D. P. Johnstone, Carpenter Timothy E. Kiley, 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Treadwell, U. S. M. C.; Pay Clerk H. D. Lazelle.

Cable advices from Manila April 14 report the arrival there of the transport Sheridan, having on board the 12th U. S. Inf. and Cos. A, B, C, D and F of the 17th Inf. Lieut. Col. J. H. Smith commanding. On the voyage from Singapore 2d Lieut. Ralph E. Meyer, of Co. D, 12th U. S. Inf., is reported to have been lost by falling overboard. Lieut. Meyer was appointed a Lieutenant in the Army from Ohio Sept. 9, 1898. He lived in Cleveland, O. Three enlisted men and several children of enlisted men also died during the voyage.

Gen. Fred D. Grant was this week detached from duty in Porto Rico and ordered to the Philippines. It is possible also that Gen. Wheeler will be ordered on the same duty.

An opinion has been rendered by the Attorney General in the cases of a pay director with the rank of Captain and a medical director with similar rank, who soon will be entitled to retirement under Section 1444 of the Revised Statutes. The naval personnel act provides that any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired, receive the rank and three-fourths sea pay of the next higher grade. In the active list there is no higher grade in either pay or Medical Corps than that of Captain, and the question therefore involved is whether the act forbids the application of the literal provisions of Sections 11 to such officers as medical directors and pay directors, and whether in case of retirement they are entitled to be retired with the rank and three-fourths pay of Rear Admiral, that being the next higher grade to that of Captain. Attention is called by the Attorney General to the fact that the language of Section 11 does not in terms confine its operation to officers of the line. The language is "Any officer of the Navy, etc.," and it assumes that there must be a higher grade to which the retired officer can be promoted. "It would not be possible," says the Attorney General, "to promote a medical director to a higher place in the Medical Corps, but it would be possible to confer upon him a higher rank than that of Captain, and in my opinion that is what Section 11 is intended to do. The two officers whose cases are under discussion will be retired respectively as medical director and pay director, but with the higher relative rank on the retired list than that which they are entitled to in the active service, namely, Rear Admiral."

Immediately after the exchange of the peace treaty ratifications this message was transmitted by cable to Paris:

"His Excellency, Emil Loubet, President of the French Republic, Paris:

"On this auspicious occasion of the consummation of peace between the United States and Spain, I beg, in the name of this Government and people and in my own, to express my high appreciation of the part filled by the representative of France in promotion of this happy result. In this kindly office so performed my countrymen will see another link in the amity that joins two nations."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

The following reply was received:

"To His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington:

"I am deeply touched by the sentiments which Your Excellency was pleased to express toward me on the occasion of the signing of the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, and I heartily thank you therefor. I especially desire to assure Your Excellency of the sincere desire of the Government of the Republic and its President constantly to draw closer the bonds of traditional friendship which have so long united the two great republics."

"EMILE LOUBET."

Arrangements were made this week for the annual patrol fleet of revenue cutters in Behring Sea to prevent pelagic sealing. Last year all available cutters were in use as auxiliary naval vessels and the patrol was therefore omitted. The following vessels and officers have been assigned to the duty: Corwin—Capt. W. J. Herring, 2d Lieut. P. H. Ueberroth and F. C. Billard, 3d Lieut. Charles Satterlee. Perry—Capt. W. P. Kilgore, 1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson, 3d Lieut. C. W. Cairnes and Eben Barker. Bear—Capt. Francis Tuttle, 1st Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, 2d Lieut. J. G. Ballenger, 3d Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr. Rush 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, commanding; 2d Lieut. F. G. Dodge and S. B. Winram, 3d Lieut. A. H. Buhner and P. H. Scott. Grant—Capt. J. A. Slamm, 2d Lieut. J. M. Moore and L. T. Cutter, 3d Lieut. Eugene Blake, Jr., and F. B. Gowdrey. Thetis—Commander not assigned; 2d Lieut. E. B. Berthoff, C. S. Cochran and H. C. Hamet. Nunivak—1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, commanding; 2d Lieut. B. H. Camden; other officers to be assigned.

Orders issued this week direct the auxiliary cruiser Badger, due at San Francisco, April 17, to be in readiness by April 27 to transport the Samoan Commissioners and their secretaries to Apia. She will be sent to the Union Iron Works to have accommodations arranged for the three commissioners and four private secretaries who will accompany them. The departure of the ship depends on the expedition with which the powers agree to the proposition submitted by this country for reference to a new tribunal of questions now in dispute in Samoa which have produced the present unfortunate state of affairs. It is probable that the Badger will be permanently retained at Apia pending the final settlement of the issues involved. It has been suggested that a marine detachment be sent out on her to augment the available landing forces for the preservation of order on shore, but so far no orders to this effect have been given.

A verbal decision has been rendered by the Attorney General in the case of Admiral Farquhar, who asked if he was not entitled to have his commission dated from Dec. 25 last, instead of March 3, when he was promoted to his present rank by the passage of the personnel act. The Attorney General holds that on Dec. 25, Admirals Sampson and Schley were defacto Admirals, and that therefore no vacancy was created for him by their retirement on that day of Admiral Bunce.

Battery E of the 6th U. S. Artillery, left the Washington Barracks on April 14 for San Francisco, where it will take a transport for Manila. Capt. George Sage was in command of the battery. Batteries F and H of the 6th Artillery left Fort Monroe on the same day for Manila by way of San Francisco. Batteries B and C also of the 6th Artillery left Fort McHenry under Maj. William P. Vose for the West, where they will take a ship to join Gen. Otis's forces.

General Orders issued April 14 from the War Department provide that the battery at Portland Head, Me., shall hereafter be known as Fort Williams, in honor of the late Brevet Maj. Gen. Seth Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, and the battery at Sheridan Point shall hereafter be known as Fort Hunt, in honor of the late Col. and Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry J. Hunt.

Maj. Gen. S. S. Sumner has been detailed as Military Attaché at the American Embassy, at London, relieving Col. Bates.

The torpedo-boat Somers, purchased abroad by the United States just before war with Spain was declared, is to be brought to New York on the Manhattan, of the Atlantic Transport Line.

The torpedo boat Dahlgren, which has been building at Bath, Maine, is reported ready for launching.

JUSTICE TO COLONEL STOTSENBERG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

As the Legislature of Nebraska chose to make a record of unfairness in its contemptible action in calling on the President and Secretary of War to revoke the appointment of Col. Stotsenburg, basing its action upon that of some disgruntled members of his regiment, the 1st Nebraska Volunteers, which action was telegraphed all over the country to the detriment of that officer, it is but just that its later action reversing the first, should have an equally wide publicity, and I therefore send you the accompanying clippings from the Nebraska State "Journal" of 2d inst.

The veto of the Governor is but one more of the despicable efforts to inject politics into military affairs, which have been so common, and so uniformly disastrous, during the war with Spain, and from which, it is to be feared, this country will never be entirely free. The time may come when the Volunteer will demand information as to which political party the man who made his rifle, belonged, and, like the Sepoys of India, forty or more years since, refuse to use cartridges of the make of which he knows nothing. Such absurdities would be only the logical outcome of much of the politics already forced upon the Army by those to whom party means more than country.

HENRY ROMEYN.

Accompanying this is the following extract from a Nebraska paper: "Talbot, of Lancaster, moved that the resolution of censure against Col. John M. Stotsenburg, of the 1st Nebraska, now at Manila, be rescinded and expunged from the records of the Senate. A two-thirds vote was required, but the motion was adopted by a vote of 24 to 1, Miller of Buffalo, Fusionist, being alone in the negative. At the suggestion of Prout, of Gage, the secretary of the Senate was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to the father of Col. Stotsenburg, living at New Albany, Ind., who had written the Legislature a letter in regard to this matter, and asking that specific charges be made against his son if any action were taken." Our correspondent also encloses a statement of the action of the Governor of Nebraska in vetoing a joint resolution passed by the Legislature, thanking the officers and men of the 1st Nebraska for their bravery and courage on the battlefields near Manila.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The principal event in this part of South America, on the tapis, is the visit that the Presidents of this country and Chili are to pay to each other in the Straits of Magellan. President Roca, of Argentina, left first for the South and the Straits in the armorclad General Belgrano, 6,000 tons (a ship of the Cristobal Colon class), the last of four armorclads recently obtained in Italy. He took with him his foreign minister and minister of Naval affairs. The torpedo gunboat, Patria, 1,070 tons, went along with a few press representatives and super-numeraries on board. The Argentine party has stopped at many Southern ports on the way and has been gone since Friday, 20th January.

The Chilean President left on the 6th of February on the O'Higgins with a large party of the Chilean officials quartered on this vessel and the transport Augmos, a fine new steamer. The O'Higgins, 8,500 tons, is the finest warship in South America.

Not only have the Chileans the finest display of ships, but they have taken all the leading men connected with the Chilean administration. Now this is a good illustration of how things are done down here, for before the President, General Roca, left, it was understood perfectly and all arranged that there should be no display at the meeting in the Straits, but as I said, the chance for the Chileans to make a show at the expense of the Argentines was too good to be lost, no matter what might have been agreed to beforehand.

The recent fighting in the Philippines has been a good thing for us, down here. The persistent efforts of a certain lot of European papers, especially the French and Spanish papers—to belittle our victories, both by sea and land, in the war with Spain has met with a ready response in the Buenos Ayres papers who are on the watch for every mean, impossible yarn reflecting on the "Yankees," as they love to call us, and are never tired of showing that the Spaniards would have been polished off in much better shape if they had had any one else to deal with.

Work on the new Argentine military port at Puerto Belgrano, Bahia Blanco, is advancing rapidly. Capt. Dufour has just gone to inspect the new battery of 4 9.5 in. Krupp just put in position, and the first guns placed in the new defence works at the new port or Naval station.

ENGLISH CRITICISM ON THE INDIANA.

The special correspondent of the London "Times" at Bermuda, in describing the visit of Admiral Sampson with the New York and Indiana to that place offers some interesting criticism of the Indiana. He says: "She is a low freeboard ship, approximately of the type of our own Admiral class, but for a coast-defence vessel, which has no heavy seas to face, has a tremendously powerful armament. The Indiana very nearly foundered in her first experimental cruise. She has since been fitted with bilge-keels, and Capt. Taylor appears now to be perfectly satisfied with the stability and seaworthiness of the ship. But she heels several degrees in smooth water when her turret guns are trained on the beam. Three of her men were washed overboard in no very heavy weather during her passage from New York to Bermuda. In such conditions—which are perhaps rather normal than exceptional in ocean passages—it needs no demonstration to show that the majority of her guns could not have been fought with effect, even if at all. A ship like the Barfleur, with higher freeboard, but much less heavily armed, would have had her at her mercy. I was on board the Royal Sovereign when the Channel Squadron came out of Blacked Bay in the teeth of a strong westerly breeze and a heavy Atlantic swell. Not one of the ships of the Admiral class then in the squadron could have fought her forward guns. At the same time the bows of the Royal Sovereign were not even wet, and there was not a gun in the ship that could not have been fought with effect. I have since seen Atlantic seas breaking up to the base of the forward barbettes of the Majestic, a ship of even greater freeboard forward than the Royal Sovereign. If, then, we have an ascending scale from the Admiral class to the Royal Sovereign, and from the Royal Sovereign to the Majestic, and even there are

Atlantic seas at no great distance from the land which can wash the forward barbettes of the Majestic, we obtain a direct measure of the fighting capacity in like conditions of the Indiana, which must certainly be placed in this respect at a lower point in the scale than the Admiral class. In fact, she represents the 'coast-defence' phase of American naval construction."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Before it becomes too late I desire to call attention to the fact that after Adml. Dewey and the victor at Santiago that there is no officer in the Navy whose services were so successful and valuable in the war just closed as those of the late Commanding Officer of the Oregon, Capt. Charles E. Clark. For these services, still fresh in the minds of his countrymen, Capt. Clark was recommended to be advanced a few numbers. As this was not acted upon it is too much to hope that the Navy Department will next winter rise to the demands of the occasion and nominate him as an additional Rear Admiral upon the Navy list. The fact that Capt. Clark is not a magazine writer should not allow his services and his claim to marks of distinction disappear, and it is, above all things, appropriate that attention should be called to merit in a journal devoted to the best interests of the Naval Service.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ST. AUGUSTINE GOSSIP.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 10, 1899.

The changes in the personnel of the St. Francis garrison are perplexing to the good folks uninitiated in affairs military, for they cannot understand why a fine young officer should be sent away to make place for another officer just at the time when matrons feel sure of their patronizing influences in favor of fair maidens—it's a continual "Try, try again," and "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The losses and gains during the past week include, of the former, Capt. Fred. Marsh and his battery of the 6th, en route to Honolulu, Mrs. Marsh and her son, and Mrs. Weeks, wife of former Q. M. Gen. Weeks, retired, accompanying Capt. Marsh. Mrs. Weeks goes as far as San Francisco to await the arrival there of the 21st Infantry to bid her son, Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, goodbye, when his gallant regiment sails for Manila.

Lieut. Thos. H. McIntyre, of Capt. Marsh's battery, was relieved from duty with the battery on the eve of its departure and ordered East. Lieut. Wright Smith, also of the 6th Artillery, was sent to Fort McHenry. This left Lieut. Wm. F. Stewart, Jr., only of the "old garrison." Capt. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., reported and assumed command of the garrison on the departure of Capt. Marsh. Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, 1st Art., has reported for duty with the organizing of Battery M, 6th Artillery. Mrs. Waldron arrived with her husband.

Capt. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., is expected back from Matanzas, Cuba, shortly. Mrs. Murray and her mother, Mrs. de Russey and the Captain's bright children are impatiently awaiting his coming. Mrs. Polhemus and boys are also expecting the early return from sick leave of Surg. Polhemus. Gen. Geo. H. Weeks, retired, remains in the company of his daughter, Mrs. Polhemus.

The visit, brief though it was, of Lieut. Comdr. Usher, U. S. N., in charge of the 5th Lighthouse district, was a great pleasure to his admiring friends in the Ancient City, and more especially so as he brought with him the sweetest of little wives imaginable to see how much her big, brave husband was loved in St. Augustine.

The season of gaiety in St. Augustine, and in fact all along the American Riviera, has closed and with the exception of the St. Francis garrison, few officers other than those met with en route to and from Cuba and Porto Rico will be found here.

Lieut. Col. Benyard, C. E., has Lieut. Markham on duty with him here. Lieut. Captain (Volunteers) Johnston, C. E., is on duty in connection with the Egmont Key Works, Mrs. Johnston being with him at Tampa.

Miss Gridley, daughter of the late gallant Captain Gridley, of the Olympia, famous in the capture of Manila, is here with her relative, Mr. Smith, of the House of Representatives.

Miami, the east coast terminal of the Cuban steamers, will compete with the old-time established Tampa line of Havana ships in the matter of transporting officers, men and Army supplies. Tampa has known many officers of both the Regular and Volunteer services during the past winter and doubtless both places will be rendezvous for many officers for months to come.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield, retired, and Mrs. Schofield and baby, are ending the season at the Alcazar. They have passed the winter at Palm Beach and have seemingly enjoyed their Florida sojourn.

Brig. Gen. Weeks left on Monday for Washington, D. C., to the regret of his many friends made during the sojourn of himself and wife during the winter.

Mrs. Upham, widow of Col. J. J. Upham, is quietly occupying the Upham Villa in St. George street, with her home friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tweedy and Miss MacMurray, of Milwaukee, Wis.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April 10, 1899.

A very enjoyable Cadet tea was given by Mrs. Larned on Wednesday afternoon, April 5, for her guests, Misses Lieber and Marvin. At a prettily decorated tea table Mrs. Cameron served frappé, and Miss Davis poured tea. Among the guests were the Misses Banister, Webster, Anne Davis and Spurgin, and Cadets Grant, Pillsbury, Jackson, Gleeves, Wilen, Hayden, Conly, Smith, Benjamin, Slattery, Barnes, Mitchell, Tidball, Wesson and Birnie.

An exceedingly interesting paper was read by Mrs. Thayer at the meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club on Thursday afternoon. Subject: "The Border Line Between Mexico and Texas."

Mrs. Hein and Lieut. Cruikshank received the guests at the officers' hop on Friday evening. Among the young ladies present were the Misses Webster, Banister, Marvin, Spurgin and the Misses Davis.

The Cadets' Easter hop was unusually well attended. Dancing was begun at 8 o'clock, and continued until midnight. Mrs. Banister and Cadet Birnie received the guests.

Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art., has applied to join his battery, which is now in active service in the Philippines. Lieut. Hamilton has been stationed at the post in the Department of Mathematics since the opening of the present Academic year.

An alarm of fire caused considerable excitement for a short time on Sunday afternoon. The fire was extinguished with little difficulty and with slight loss.

Maj. Spurgin left the post to-day to pay a brief visit to his son, Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., who is en route to the Philippines.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 12.

The season of amateur dramatics is here. "The Marble Heart," a drama of three decades ago, has been received here by the Arundel Club, a local organization, and was given last week for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. of Annapolis. All the characters were taken by ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis. The leading lady was Miss Lena Strohm, daughter of Prof. M. Strohm, instructor in gymnastics, Naval Academy. Miss Strohm performed her part with eminent success.

Mr. E. Berkeley Iglehart, of Annapolis, who served with credit during the late war, in the Volunteer Navy, is still pressing his claims for appointment in the Regular service. He is supported with characteristic vigor by Congressman Mudd and local political influence here.

Naval Cadet Hugo Osterhaus, Jr., who was hurt in a practice game of baseball at the Naval Academy, is doing well. The ball was being batted up the field for catching. Cadet Osterhaus was looking in a different direction from the one in which the ball was coming, and was struck on the cheek and knocked senseless. A tooth was driven out. A stretcher had to be secured to take the injured cadet to the hospital.

The Naval Academy is, at last, safely anchored at Annapolis. The builders are here to erect such magnificent edifices that the Government would scarce contemplate removing them to take upon itself a like expense elsewhere. The lines for the power house, the boathouse, and the sea wall are being laid down, the piersiders are here, and the Academy authorities and the Navy Department have given the Baltimore and Annapolis Shortline Railroad Company the privilege to enter the grounds with a track to haul the material for the buildings.

Mrs. Martha Bousch, wife of John H. Bousch, machinist at the Naval Academy, died yesterday at the house of Mr. James S. Taylor. Mrs. Bousch was taken suddenly ill, a few days since, on the streets of Annapolis, and was taken into the house of Mr. Taylor, who was her relative.

Baseball has revived at the Naval Academy. For several years no games were played with outside teams, and the national game was a listless affair. On Saturday, St. John's College and the cadets played the second match of the season, and both teams put up excellent games. The score was 6 to 2 in favor of the Navy. Dodd and Berrien, for the Navy, made good catches at bases, and Semmes Read took a fine running fly. The St. John's men showed quick movement and got in a splendid double play on the Navy, one of the doubles being just at the home base, as the umpire called "out." Manager Wortman shows great interest in the game, and Capt. Bartholow is full of enthusiasm to back up his capability. The teams on Saturday were:

St. John's.—Catcher, Wisner; pitcher, Staubs; 1st base, Mackall; 2d base, Mullan; 3d base, Tolley; shortstop, Brady; right field, Hayden; center field, Hill; left field, Williams.

Cadets.—Catcher, Weaver; pitcher, Ellis; 1st base, Keyes; 2d base, Berrien; 3d base, Dodd; shortstop, Childs; right field, Bartholow; center field, Hamner; left field, Read, S.

W. Faust, U. S. N., made a capable and impartial umpire. Lieut. Faust, U. S. N., made a capable and impartial umpire.

The vacancies in the Naval Academy for May are remarkably few this year. Not more than six candidates for this examination are here now, and it is expected the May members of the new fourth class will only number about 15, against 27 last year.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

April 9, 1899.

Companies A and H, Headquarters, staff, and band left Wednesday morning, April 5, for their new stations in California. Notwithstanding there are over two hundred men in garrison, it is almost as lonesome as it was when the entire regiment left for Cuba.

Lieut. G. H. McMaster, who has been on leave for some weeks, arrived in the garrison Friday evening. He is the guest of Q. M. Albert Laws.

Maj. J. Milton Thompson, who is now post commander, has moved in the commanding officer's quarters, which were formerly occupied by Col. H. B. Freeman. During the absence of Maj. H. P. Birmingham, Dr. A. L. McElroy, of Salt Lake City, is Acting Assistant Surgeon.

A movement has been made among the enlisted men to organize a life and drum corps. It will add greatly to the ceremonies, such as guard mount and funerals.

Lieut. Van Dyne has been detailed Adjutant and post recruiting officer.

Owing to a slight attack of fever, Capt. B. W. Leavell is confined to his quarters.

Lieut. H. C. Keene has been detailed Commissary, Quartermaster, and Exchange Officer.

The Army transport Newport, now at San Francisco, is undergoing a thorough overhauling and repair previous to returning to Manila.

The bids for construction of the big refrigerating plant the War Department intend erecting at Manila, have been opened and the operation of building will begin by the middle of June, it is hoped. The plans have been drawn with exceptional care and skill, and it is believed, the Government will eventually possess the finest plant of the kind in the East.

THE STORY OF A NON-COMBATANT.

There is a pretty story told in a private letter received by a naval officer in Washington of a young man who held an entire regiment of the enemy at bay while his companions to the number of 125 were pursued by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and at last were enabled to enter their boats and seek safety. This gallant young man who fell pierced through the body by five bullets from the savage Filipinos, is named Emory Winship, Assistant Engineer in the Navy. He hails from Georgia, and was graduated three years ago at the Naval Academy. During a reconnaissance by a party of men from the Bennington at Malaban young Winship was sent ashore in charge of the steam cutter conveying three open boats laden with a large landing party, and with two men was left in charge of the launch. The landing party foolishly advanced from the shore without throwing out scouts or exercising the usual precautions, and was surprised and set upon by an overpowering force of natives who compelled the Americans to hastily retreat in order toward the shore, pursued by the yelling horde. Winship realized at once the situation and unlimbering the revolving cannon of the steam launch immediately began to play it upon the advancing natives. He was fired at by a whole battalion of the enemy, but unflinchingly he kept his eye on the sight bar and his finger on the trigger and maintained a deadly fire until 30 Filipinos had fallen dead and the Americans were safe in their boats. Then young Winship fell back with five bullets in his body. It is believed that he will recover. Comdr. Taussig said that but for Winship it is clear none of the party would have escaped.

HALF A CENTURY OF NAVAL LIFE.

Half a century of naval life is recorded by the late Rear Adm. Benjamin F. Sands, U. S. N., in "From Reeler to Rear Admiral,"* with a grace of narration that continues from page to page till the story seems to glide along like one of the historian's own ships slipping through summer seas. The story begins with the appointment as midshipman in 1828, and reporting at the New York Navy Yard for duty on the warship Vandalia, one of the seven new sloop-of-war just fitted out for sea. He relates his first lesson in the value of not assuming to know what you are ignorant of. While the ship was still in the yard, a quiet-looking gentleman in civilian clothes came aboard and made some inquiries about the caliber of the guns of young Sands, who was totally ignorant concerning them. He did remember hearing something said of medium 24-pounders in gunnery, and so confidently replied "Medium twenty-four," at which the visitor smiled and thanked him. The next day the gentleman appeared in uniform as Lieutenant of the ship, and subsequently became Rear Admiral, and one of the best friends of the author. He was Joshua R. Sands.

The pathway of the young naval officer so frequently crossed that of other officers moving along toward great distinction in the years following, that he is able to tell of incidents in their early manhood that might escape the more ponderous historian. One of these incidents deals with the careers of Vice Adm. Stephen C. Rowan and Adm. David D. Porter. One day in 1840 young Sands was working in the Hydrographic Office. One of the newcomers in the draughting office, partly seated upon the edge of the draughting table, amused himself by prodding the table idly with a pair of dividers. Vice Adm. Rowan, then a Lieutenant, who was engaged in delicate work upon a chart, requested the newcomer to desist, as it interfered with his work. The prodding was continued and hot words followed. The wielder of the annoying dividers was David D. Porter. The men jumped at each other and clinched, but were parted. A duel was arranged for, and Porter selected Sands as his second. After spending a whole night in discussing the matter the seconds were enabled to bring about an amicable settlement.

The sequel to this affair was recounted to the author years after by Adm. Porter. When Adm. Porter succeeded Farragut, there became a vacancy as Vice Adm. and President Grant was to make the selection from the Rear Admirals upon the active list. Among the most distinguished were two of about equal merit, Rear Adm. Rowan and Rear Adm. John Rodgers. President Grant was in a quandary. One day the President, the Secretary of the Navy and Adm. Porter were together discussing the question when Grant turned to Porter for his opinion on the promotion. The Admiral said that he placed his finger on Rowan's name, and related the incident of the quarrel of years gone by. "If you select Rodgers," said the Admiral, "it will always be said that I used my influence to glut an old grudge by defeating the promotion of my old-time antagonist." The consequence was, says the author, that Rowan was selected. This conclusion of the affair leads Rear Adm. Sands to make this observation: "This illustrates the magnanimous and chivalric spirit pervading the old Navy quite in contrast with the 'spirit' evinced by some of the younger Navy of the present day, one of whom, in the scramble for promotion following the war, accepted preferment far beyond his merit over the head of another who had rendered life and death service to him as he lay wounded on the battlefield—an incident that has found its place in the public records."

The author tells of his commission as bearer of secret despatches to the Gulf Squadron in the early part of 1861, and of his part, which was not conspicuous, in the burning of the Navy Yard at Norfolk. In May, 1861, he was appointed to the command of the coast survey steamer Active on the Pacific coast. While he was doing his duty in California waters, he frankly admits "it was a sore trial to me to see from time to time reports of the effective work of my old classmates and shipmates along the Atlantic seaboard." So great was his eagerness to be where the fighting was going on, that he left his post in October, 1862, without orders, and journeyed to Washington, in the belief that "my course would not be censured, but that my determination not to be left out of the way when laurels were to be won would be appreciated." His gratification was great on reaching Washington to find that orders detaching him from the Pacific station had been forwarded to him.

The nondescript character of the vessels pressed into the Navy in those trying days is the source of an amusing story about the Clara Dolson, one of those huge, flat-bottomed side-wheelers navigating Western waters. Lieut. Joseph P. Fyffe was put in command of her. The squadron commander having issued an order that the name of every man-of-war should be painted upon her sides in large letters to avoid confusion, Fyffe, considering it an absurdity to call his ship a man-of-war, complied with the order in his own inimitable way, and electrified the whole fleet by steaming through it with the name "Preposterous" upon one paddle-box and the name "Outrageous" upon the other in large letters, causing shouts of laughter to arise on every side. The joke was so good that Fyffe was not court-martialed, but he received a quiet hint not to try to sanctify a criticism on his superiors by any dodge of christening.

Several chapters are devoted by Adm. Sands to the monotonous work of doing blockade duty off the Carolina coast. In the course of his comment on the daring of the Captains of the blockade runners, the most successful of which were the low, swift Clyde-built steamers, he remarks that the successful way some of these ships laughed at the blockading vessels often made him lament "that those who had the purchasing of our improvised blockaders could not see the propriety of securing vessels of greater speed."

The chapter on the bombardment of Fort Fisher by Adm. Porter contains a complaint of an alleged injustice in the distribution of prize money, by which he was deprived of \$14,000, which went to Rear Adm. Lanman. This is the only part of the book that shows any trace of bitterness. As to his later efforts to secure a rectification of this alleged injustice he says: "Nor could I, afterwards, by any great effort procure any relief from this action, which I considered with justification I think, a great wrong; and I always have thought it strange that, after the statement of facts which I presented, Commo. Joseph Lanman should have persisted in his claim, when he knew that he had not given an order regarding the blockade service in the discharge of which the captures were made, and could not have told the names of the capturing vessels, so little did he know of them or their work."

The account of the capture of Fort Fisher, and the large part he had in it are modestly related, and the author does not hesitate to record the great anguish of mind he felt during the firing, a mental condition the reader will pardon him when he learns that two sons of the Commodore were in the assault. As neither of the boys was hurt, the enthusiasm which the author

displayed in congratulating Adm. Porter must have stirred even that bluff old salt.

The last chapters of the book are given over to the record of the author as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. The frontispiece is a fine engraving of the kindly features of the Rear Admiral, and an illustration of the instrument he devised for deep-sea soundings is accompanied by notes explaining its workings. To the naval man who has been in many of the ports of the world, the author's brief but comprehensive observations on the people there met will prove of special interest, and the critical way in which he passes upon the feminine beauty on display at these places goes far to indicate that if every sailor were as loyal as he was to the superiority of the women of his own country the old adage about a sailor having a wife in every port would soon cease to be the criterion by which to judge the seaman's fidelity to the girl he leaves behind him.

*"From Reeler to Rear Admiral; Reminiscences and Journal Jottings of Nearly Half a Century of Naval Life." By Benjamin F. Sands, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., 1827 to 1874. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, publishers.

FOREIGN ARTILLERY NOTES.

The "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution," contain an interesting account of performances of the 5-in. howitzers which wrecked the Mahdi's tomb at Omdurman, this being the first occasion on which high explosives have been fired in actual warfare. The howitzers used at Omdurman are 3.2 calibers long and fire a 50-lb. shell with a bursting charge of 4 lb. 14 oz. of lyddite. The new shell now supplied, however, contains 9 lb. 15 oz. of this explosive, and has been proved to be still more effective. It is 3.65 calibers in length. In Egypt the gun was "horsed" by eight mules, the weight hauled being 45 cwt., inclusive of two rounds of case over and above the proper equipment of the gun. These mules are fitted with pack saddles, so that, once the guns were in position, the team could be used for bringing up the ammunition, one mule being able to carry four shells or two boxes of cartridges. With this arrangement for transport, a good fire could, it was stated, be maintained, even when the ammunition base was as much as two miles from the gun. The cartridge used is loaded with cordite, and the charge can be varied with great ease. This is often necessary, though it was not done at Omdurman, owing to the fact that the direct-action fuze, with which the shell is fitted, will not act with certainty unless fired at an angle of 10 deg., the range with the full charge being then 2,000 yards. At Omdurman the ranges varied from 3,200 yards to 1,250 yards, the former requiring an elevation of 18 degrees, and the latter one of 6 degrees. At the shorter range there were some blinds, the shell failing to explode.

The new shells are, it is announced, to be fitted with a fuze, which bursts on graze. The difficulty in arranging this lies in securing the safety of the gun detachment in case of "prematures" in the gun. This difficulty has now, it seems, been surmounted, and the shells will burst on striking horizontal ground after being fired from an elevation of 2 degrees only. The fuze actually used at Omdurman, though failing in the respect named, proved in other respects very satisfactory, and the detachment were able to stand up to the gun with as much confidence as if firing common shell.

The hole blown in the dome of the Mahdi's tomb by the shells measured 20 ft. in height by 12 feet in width, the walls being 2½ feet thick. Single shells again blew holes through the citadel walls, which were 12 ft. to 20 ft. high, 6 ft. thick at the bottom, and 4½ ft. at the top. The gunboats were able to fire down the main street, through one of the holes thus made. In some cases, with walls only 1 ft. thick, the shells got through before bursting; the moral effect then seems to have been very great. The space covered by the fragments of shell in bursting is very large, and General Brackenbury stated that with an 8-in. howitzer at Okehampton a fragment of shell which had burst 2,000 yards away, came back amongst the gun detachment. At an experimental firing at Cairo a range party stationed 1,000 yards from the target had to move, being still within the danger zone. The head and base of the shell each break up, it is stated, into four or five fairly large pieces, whilst the walls fly into much smaller fragments. Against unsheltered men a battery of 15-lb. field guns firing shrapnel is, it is stated, more effective than a battery of these howitzers, but the latter are much superior when the men are behind cover which shrapnel is unable to search out. Lyddite has now been fired from guns of as much as 10 in. in diameter, and the fuze adopted is so safe that, even with black powder as the propellant, there has never been a "premature."

The spade affixed to the English field gun to check recoil is not altogether a success. It is of little value in rocky ground, and the carriage of the gun has to be strengthened considerably to stand the strain of the check produced by the spade. This strengthening means greater weight thrown on the horses or mules, and this is a serious question if the cavalry are not to run away altogether from the gunner.

The new French field gun is 2.40 m. in length, weighs altogether 980 kilos., and discharges projectiles with an initial velocity varying from 600 to 675 m. per second, according to the charge employed. The extreme range is 7,000 metres, the reduction of the calibres from 90 mm. to 75 mm. permits of an increased supply of ammunition being provided, the new projectile being both smaller and lighter than the old. In the next place, the breech, we are told, is opened or closed by one movement of a lever, and is so hermetically closed that no escape of gas is possible, the French claiming that the ingenious action of the mechanism avoids the danger of decalassement, and that the automatic extractor precludes any shot from being prematurely fired, whilst at night the sights can be electrically illuminated. The recoil being absorbed by the check, and there being consequently no loss of time in aiming for each shot separately, the hitherto undreamt of rate of twenty shots a minute could be attained were it not for the injurious effect upon the gun of the tremendous overheating generated by firing thirty or forty shots at this phenomenal speed.

The France "Militaire" states that practice with the coast batteries and forts between Boulogne and Calais on Feb. 10 and 11 was quite in the ordinary course, but had a greater element of importance from the fact that the guns of the War Department were used upon a system recently devised by the Marine Artillery, which is based upon the employment of the Audouard telemeter. The results attained are said to be extraordinary, and to make it quite certain that the military will adopt the means proposed. "The first round is fired in any direction, and the second infallibly reaches the mark. This is a marvellous discovery, of which the Marine Artillery may well be proud."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. W. writes: (1) Refer to your issue Dec. 3, '98, page 331. "Answers to Correspondents." "H. C. R." Should thoroughly drilled troops place left hand on hip in dressing and so remain until command "Front"? You answer yes. Par. 189, Interpretations Infantry, published in Tactics, page 15, would answer no, except school of soldier. Now which is latest decision? (2) Would a company in company front or platoons raise the left arm at either command right or left dress always? Would the men do so upon execution of "company" or "platoon" "right" or "left"? (3) If at port arms is piece always brought to order on halting? If not, how would men dress with left arm if at port and executed company "right" or "left"? (4) Is the correct manner of 1st Sergeant forming company: Take position about three paces in front and facing where center of company will be when formed, rifle at "order." Men assemble single rank facing 1st Sergeant. Give command "In two ranks form company, March." The Corporals having taken proper places command "Count Four." Then divide company in platoons, designate men to fill vacancies of absent Sergeants or Corporals. Then give command "Prepare for roll call, March." Rear rank steps back 36 inches. Publish orders. Command "Right shoulder," then proceed with roll call. When roll call completed, when come to "right shoulder" preparatory to report to Captain, the rear rank close to facing distance. Make report and take post. Answer.—(1) Last answer given is correct. (2) Yes, if possible. (3) See D. R., par. 112. (4) Yes.

L. J.—The ranking officer in the Philippines when the Army and Navy co-operate is Admiral Dewey.

F. W.—Of the regiments of the New York Guard mustered into the Volunteer service, but a very small percentage were old members. The officers of the regiments practically went into the United States service as a body. It is estimated that on an average more than 50 per cent. of the men, however, were enlisted from men not before members. The 22d Regiment did not volunteer as a body, 67 per cent. of this regiment, it is claimed, entered the volunteer service, after two companies had been detached. Four companies of this regiment were made up from companies of the 13th regiment, there has been as yet no official statement made as to the exact percentage of old and new men of regiments of the guard entering the Volunteers, but in some companies there were not more than six or seven men remaining, after the Army Surgeons had completed the examinations. The 11st had, it is claimed, the largest number of old members in its ranks, and these, it is estimated, were some 250 out of over 1,200 in the regiment.

SEVERAL INQUIRIES AS TO EXTRA PAY.—If you have been discharged and received final statements, apply to "The Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C."

CONSTANT READER.—Write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., for necessary blanks.

C.—General D. W. Flagler, who died March 29, 1899, would have been retired for age on June 24 next.

J. E. N.—You are entitled to pay to date of your honorable discharge, presumed to be Jan. 30, 1890, the date of the Special Orders from the A. G. O., in your case.

C. A. K.—You seem to be entitled to the extra pay and should apply to the "Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C.," submitting your claim.

KANNGIESSEN.—Write to Maj. Gen. W. B. Shafter, Hdqrs. Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal., for the information you desire.

J. G.—You seem to be entitled to the extra pay you mention. Apply to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C., and state your case.

H. S. Y.—Make application to the President of the United States through the Secretary of War, stating your desire accompanying it by information as to age, qualifications, etc., and such supporting and influential recommendations as you can procure.

F. D.—Your question is not sufficiently explicit. If you will state how you journeyed to the United States from Santiago de Cuba by Government transport or at your own expense we can then give you a definite answer.

A. B.—Let the soldier you refer to make application for admission to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., stating the circumstances in full, and doubtless authority for admission will be given.

R. E. B.—1st Lieut. Chas. J. Bailey, 1st U. S. Art., belongs to Battery G, which is stationed at Fort Point, Galveston, Texas. He is present for duty with it.

F. G. S.—Please interpret "Ax bayonet with rod bayonet." Is it executed from "parade rest" or "order arms"? Answer.—The rod bayonet is fixed and unfixed from the order only without moving the piece.

A. W. H.—The post commander signs discharges, and so long as he is on duty as such it is his place to do so. If he relinquishes duty as such then of course the succeeding post commander would be the proper person to sign.

H. B.—A Board of Officers is convened by each department commander, every year as soon as possible after the fifteenth of March each year, for the consideration and examination of such applicants from the Regular Army who desire to qualify for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant. This is the preliminary examination, and in order to be eligible, the soldier must have served at least two years in the Regular Army. The final examination is usually held about September following, and besides a rigid inquiry into the moral character, antecedents, physique, military record and capacity of the applicant, he must also pass a satisfactory examination in English grammar, mathematics (embracing arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and the elements of surveying), geography, history—the outlines of general history, and particularly the history of the United States, the constitution and international law.

Mrs. Thompson, of 1063 Lorain street, Cleveland, Ohio, desires information of Berto Martin, who enlisted in the Hospital Corps in December, 1898, at Cleveland, Ohio. She desires the information for Martin's mother.

J. M. E.—An Assistant Surgeon of the Navy ranks as an Ensign, and appointments are only made when vacancies exist. They receive during the first five years of service \$1,700 per annum at sea, \$1,400 on shore duty, and \$1,000 on leave or waiting orders. Write the Navy Department for circular relating to examination as to appointment.

G. C.—The number of hospital stewards in the Regular Army is now limited to 175, and there are no vacancies.

R. F.—Commissary G. Thilman, U. S. A., is on duty with the Copper River expedition.

J. R. S.—The district in which the city of San Francisco is in will be vacant to West Point in 1902. You must specify the exact district you desire information about in Wellington.

H. J. T.—The youngest commissioned officer in the U. S. Navy from the Naval Academy during the war with Spain was Ensign Dudley W. Knox, who was appointed a Naval Cadet from Tennessee, Sept. 6, 1892, who was born in June, 1877, and will retire in 1903, in the Volunteer Navy. Ensign Plant Fitzgerald, appointed from Florida, was the youngest. He was born Sept. 18, 1879. A number of Naval Cadets were appointed for temporary service during the war, of whom Reynolds Hayden, of the District of Columbia, born Sept. 30, 1883, was the youngest. As Cadets in the Regular Navy are not commissioned officers, it is considered that Ensign Fitzgerald was the youngest commissioned officer.

BREVET writes: Gen. Evan Miles, U. S. V., Colonel, 1st Inf., U. S. A., is entitled to two brevets under his name in the Official Army Register for 1899—one for the Civil War, and one for the Nez Percé and Hainock Indian Wars. Who is responsible for this omission? A careful study has been made of this Register and it is seen that others are accredited with brevets for both Civil and Indian Wars. Answer.—It is explained at the War Department, that only assignable brevets are published in this year's Army Register. This means brevets given an officer at the time that he is of inferior rank to that given him by the brevet. Gen. Evan Miles had, in the Regular Service, surpassed the brevet ranks before they were given him.

THE BEEF INQUIRY.

At the sitting of the Beef Court of Inquiry April 8 Inventor Powell, of New York, gave some testimony as to the process known by his name. He declined to describe it, though. He denied that boric or salicylic acid was used in it, or that there was any injection of or immersion in chemicals. The process was applied by fumigation. He had written to Gen. Eagan early in the war, but he had replied that the Government was not purchasing any process. He had experimented with half a dozen carcasses of Armour & Co., but he said that firm had not used the process during the war. The beef that he had processed has been called "embalmed beef," but the witness declared the process did not resemble that used in preserving human bodies, though it might be so used.

Following the evidence of Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale, who had analyzed samples of canned roast beef, Maj. Lee sought to bring out from Army officers a general condemnation of the meat rations. Prof. Chittenden had testified that samples had been furnished him by the War Department for his analysis, and, as already stated in the Journal, he had found no trace of chemicals in them. Elements of strength and nutrition had been revealed by his examinations, which were calculated, according to his opinion as a scientist, to make it a satisfactory ration. The Professor's report was filled with technical information as to the amount of nitrogenous and other elements and their proportions found in the beef analyzed. These indicated that canned roast beef had nutritious qualities equal to those of good beef, as shown by a comparison of the results of his analysis of both.

Maj. Lee took advantage of the Court's decision to accept as evidence the official reports of officers, and on April 7 and 8 read them.

The following officers condemned the canned roast beef in terms similar to those used by other witnesses, whose testimony has been given here: Brig. Gen. C. D. Viele, U. S. V., Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cav.; Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. V., Colonel 26th Inf., Maj. S. Baker, 4th Inf.; Lieut. Col. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Col. A. W. Corlies, 2d Inf.; Maj. W. Quinton, 14th Inf.; Capt. D. L. Howell, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Col. P. H. Ellis, 8th Inf.; Capt. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.; Col. W. H. Powell, 9th Inf.; Capt. C. L. Best, 1st Art.; Capt. F. West, 6th Cav.; Lieut. R. B. Paddock, 6th Cav.; Maj. George S. Grimes, 2d Art.; Lieut. W. E. Ellis, 4th Art.; Capt. Walter L. Finley, Capt. M. B. Hughes, Capt. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.; Capt. T. B. Adams, Capt. H. J. Reilly, 5th Art.; Lieut. Preston Brown, Capt. J. Waring, Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, Capt. J. H. Shallenberger, 10th Inf.; Col. Isaac D. De Russey, Col. Alfred T. Smith, Capt. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf.; Maj. J. T. Kirkman, 16th Inf.; Capt. H. Wygant, Capt. A. A. Angur, 24th Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. M. Van Horne, 18th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th Cav. (now Colonel, retired); Lieut. Col. W. A. Rafferty, Capt. F. S. Foltz, Lieut. W. M. Leary, W. H. Payne and W. F. Clark, 2d Cav.; Capt. A. S. Cummins, 4th Art.; M. M. McNamee, 9th Cav.; Maj. James M. Bell, Lieut. Clough Overton, Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, Lieut. H. D. Berkeley, Lieut. W. C. Rivers, Lieut. E. S. Wright, Capt. W. O. Clark, Capt. M. F. Waltz and Lieut. S. Wild, 12th Inf. Capt. R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf., found the corned beef fairly satisfactory, and Lieut. M. L. Davis found four maggots cooked with the beef.

Maj. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf., forwarded reports of subordinate officers, saying that the canned beef was objectionable, and indorsing them. Of this regiment Capt. G. H. Roach found it was in every way unsatisfactory; Lieut. R. W. Rose that it was not good for food because the nutritious pieces had been cooked out; Capt. E. Chynoweth, that it was unpalatable and indigestible; Lieut. Davis, that the canned beef was nauseating and unpalatable; Capt. W. A. Mann, that much of it spoiled, and that the remainder was not palatable.

A Board of Officers expressed the opinion for the 25th Inf. They found the beef so unpalatable, insipid and worthless that it had not been generally used. Lieut. Col. W. H. Bisbee, 1st Inf., forwarded the reports of his company officers, saying that he concurred in their expressions of opinion. Lieut. Campbell King said all the beef that had come under his observation was bad; Lieut. L. F. Kilbourne that the beef was unpalatable; Lieut. W. K. McCue, that the men were enabled to subsist upon it, but that was all.

Capt. Grote Hutcheon, 9th Cav., thought it should be alternated with other meat. He had heard of no bad results from its use. Capt. H. J. Reilly, 5th Art., found it palatable with vegetables, but not otherwise desirable. Col. W. Sinclair, 7th Art. (now Brigadier General, retired), said the meat used was of a poor grade. If a better grade was secured it might prove a proper food. Lieut. E. S. Benton, 7th Art., found it more wholesome than the fresh beef. Maj. H. Jackson, 3d Cav., found it served well in hash; as a separate article of food it was nauseating. Col. E. P. Parsons, 10th Inf., found it acceptable as a stew, but not palatable direct from the can. Lieut. Col. D. W. Burke, 11th Inf., found the beef was a desirable component of the ration if not used too constantly. Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav., heard no complaint. Lieut. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., preferred corned beef. Lieut. C. R. Williams, 1st Cav., found it acceptable as an occasional substitute for bacon.

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., Brigadier General, U. S. A., was the chief witness before the Army Beef Court on April 11. Gen. Shafter entered the courtroom unaccompanied, and all the members rose to receive him. He said the quantity of supplies taken was largely determined by the capacity of the ships. He had no discretion in the matter of rations. He took what was sent to him by the Commissary Department. It was utterly impracticable to take beef on the hoof. He regarded it as too absurd to consider. After the troops were landed he ordered all forward with three days' rations. The meat ration was not specified. Each Commander determined whether it should be bacon or roast beef. He heard no complaints of the canned roast beef until after his return from Cuba. He recalled only one complaint against the refrigerated beef; he thought that came from the 7th or 9th Inf. The General said he had taken great interest in the refrigerated beef, and, from his investigation, pronounced it perfectly satisfactory. Suspicion that it had been treated chemically was never even suggested at that time. He attributed the immense amount of sickness to exposure, the exertions of an active campaign and the climate. Maj. Lee cross-examined Gen. Shafter. In the report forwarded by Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Shafter said some complaints were made, but he did not regard them as important, as the emergency had passed. The report for July 1 said that the Rough Riders had no food on that day, except what they captured from the Spaniards. "If they didn't have food it was their own fault," observed Gen. Shafter. "They were ordered to provide themselves with two days' rations." As to Roosevelt's statement that they did not have adequate food or medical supplies that was a matter of opinion. They had their ration provided by

law. If the rations of the Rough Riders gave out it was the fault of their officers, who should have drawn supplies to keep ten days' supplies on hand, as he had ordered.

"From your experience, do you regard canned roast beef as a suitable meat ration for such a campaign?" asked Maj. Lee.

"I do not know of any substitute," replied Gen. Shafter. "Canned corn beef is, perhaps, better. Possibly it is not so good as bacon, but that depends upon the individual taste. I myself think there might have been less meat and more beans and rice. None of the division commanders," said Gen. Shafter, "(Wheeler, Kent or Lawton) had complained of the ration officially."

"If there had been complaints to them," said he, "I hardly think they would have reported it. They were sensible men. It was all we had. Nothing could have been done."

At the sitting of the Court on April 12, Gen. A. K. Arnold, U. S. V. (Colonel, 1st U. S. Cav.), formerly commander of the 2d Division of the 7th Army Corps, was a witness. He had been stationed at Jacksonville. He said that he found the rations generally good. Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V. (Lieut. Col., 3d U. S. Cav.), testified that in Cuba he had found the canned roast beef unpalatable, but the meat was sound. The refrigerated beef he had eaten he had found good and sweet. He had not heard a complaint in his brigade that the meat was unfit. Dr. Rush Huidekoper, formerly a surgeon in the Volunteers, testified that while in Porto Rico he had examined the various kinds of beef and found no evidence of chemicals.

RECENT DEATHS.

Oliver Prince Buel, who died in New York City April 7, 1899, married in 1875 Josephine MacDougall, the widow of Lieut. Col. David Hillhouse Buel, U. S. Army, and niece of the late Rear Adm. David McDougal, U. S. N. The deceased was a prominent member of the legal profession.

On the transport Morgan City, which reached San Francisco April 11 from Manila, were the bodies of Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th U. S. Inf., and A. C. Alford, 20th Kansas Vol. Inf.

Funeral services over the remains of Capt. Charles Dodge, of the 24th Inf., U. S. A., who died in Siboney, Cuba, last July, were held Thursday, April 6, in Arlington Cemetery. Capt. Dodge was well known in Washington, being a native of Georgetown. He was aid on the staff of Gen. Bliss from April, 1895, to March, 1896; was promoted to the actual rank of Captain in 1895; fought in the Indian wars, and was especially interested in the action with hostile red-skins near Rattle Snake Springs, Tex., Aug. 6, 1880. Capable and conscientious in the discharge of all duty, he earned the respect of seniors and juniors alike. His loyalty and cheerfulness gained him the love of his comrades. He is survived by his wife, a daughter of the late Col. David Taylor, Paymaster of the United States Army, and one child.

Lieut. Lansdale, whose death in action at Apia, Samoa, April 1, is reported this week, was assigned to the Philadelphia June 15, 1896. He was born in the District of Columbia, entered the Naval Academy in 1873, graduated in June, 1879, and was commissioned Ensign in June, 1881, and after being a midshipman on the Powhatan and Swatara, did ordnance duty in the Navy Yard, Washington. He received his commission as Ensign in June, 1881, and served on the Galena and Osage, and in 1887 was an inspector of steel for new cruisers. He was engaged in this duty when promoted Lieutenant (Junior Grade) in March, 1888. In July, 1890, he went to the Philadelphia. In May, 1893, he was made a Lieutenant, and in December of that year was assigned to the office of Naval Intelligence, where he remained till June, 1896, when he went on the Philadelphia, where he has been since. On June 8, 1898, Lieut. Lansdale married Miss Ethel Sidney Smith at San Rafael, Cal. He was a son of the late Medical Director Philip Lansdale, U. S. N.

Two of Lieut. Lansdale's brothers, E. V. and W. Moylan, and a sister, Miss Elizabeth, live in Philadelphia. The Lieutenant was a member of the New York Mycological Club, and had contributed a number of interesting papers on types and varieties of mushrooms found in South America and on the Pacific coast. A report by him on Hawaii mushrooms is now supposed to be on its way to this country. His bride is the daughter of Sidney Smith, a well-known merchant of wealth in San Francisco. The wedding was hastened that the marriage might take place before the order from Washington taking the Lieutenant away went into effect. He came into prominence in 1893 through having charge of the caravels at the World's Fair.

Ensign John R. Monaghan, U. S. N., who was killed at the same time with Lieut. Lansdale, was appointed to the Naval Academy from the State of Washington in September, 1891, and became an Ensign in July, 1897. He was assigned to the Philadelphia, July 20, 1897.

The death from a rebel bullet in Samoa of Ensign Monaghan has called attention to the fatality that has invaded the ranks of the Naval Academy class of 1895. Ensign Bagley killed at Cardenas on the Winslow, and Ensign Breckinridge, drowned in West Indian waters, were members of the same class.

Dr. Alonzo F. Steigers, who served in the Army for thirty years as Acting Assistant Surgeon and for the last seven years as Assistant Librarian in the library of the Surgeon General's Office, died April 12, in Washington, where he had resided at No. 718 Eleventh street, N. W. Dr. Steigers' death was caused by cirrhosis of the liver and he had been ill for two months. He was 55 years of age and had two brothers who are residents of St. Louis, where the remains will be interred.

The Academic Board of the United States Military Academy has entered upon its minutes the following preamble and resolution relative to the death of George L. Andrews, professor, U. S. Military Academy, retired: "Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His Divine Providence, to take away our former colleague, Bvt. Maj. Gen. George L. Andrews, Professor, U. S. Military Academy, retired, who for many years was the head of the Department of French and of modern languages, the Academic Board desires to place upon its records its appreciation of his services and character, and its deep sense of the loss sustained in his removal. Prof. Andrews exemplified in his entire official life those qualities of integrity, devotion to duty, and professional intelligence which this Academy seeks to impress upon its graduates. As an officer during the war of the Rebellion, his services were distinguished; as a professor, he gained the esteem of his colleagues, the confidence and respect of his pupils, and the respect of his associates; as a man, he impressed himself upon all who came in contact with him by his integrity, justice, unselfishness, and high character. The records of the Academic Board show that for the twenty-one years of his service at the Academy, he was a loyal supporter of its highest ideals, always promoting its best interests,

and steadfastly favoring thoroughness in all its courses of instruction. The Academic Board of the U. S. Military Academy realizes that it has lost one who was a devoted and distinguished member, and that the Academy has lost an honorable and distinguished son; therefore

"Resolved, That the foregoing be entered upon the records of its proceedings, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased."

The date of Prof. Andrews' graduation was 1851, not 1841, and he was first in his class in all studies, and had no demerits in his last two years and only seven in all during his four years course. During his absence from the Army he was from 1855-57 engineer of the Armstrong Manufacturing Company, from 1857-60 in the service of the Government as a Civil Engineer, employed in constructing lighthouses on Lake Champlain, and fortifications at Sandy Hook, N. Y. From 1867-71 he was United States Marshal of Massachusetts.

The Governor of Pennsylvania in an official order announces the death, April 8, at Scotland, Pa., of Brig. Gen. Frank J. Magee, commanding 3d Brigade, N. G. Pa., gives his military history, including service in the Civil War, and says: "As a soldier General Magee was able, faithful, brave and always enjoyed the implicit confidence of his superior officers and the respect and admiration of the men whom he commanded. He was an exemplary citizen and filled with fidelity and honesty many positions of trust and responsibility. His life, lived in purity and uprightness, added to the fame and the worth of the American citizen soldier, and emphasized the value and the honor of American citizenship."

Colonel William Winthrop, U. S. A., retired, who died at Atlantic City, N. J., April 8, was born in Connecticut, was in New York when the war broke out and went to the front as a private of the 7th Regiment, N. Y. S. M. in April, 1861, and the following October was appointed 1st Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters, promoted to Captain, and Sept. 19, 1864, was appointed Major and Judge Advocate, U. S. V. At the close of the war he received the brevet of Colonel for his meritorious service in the field, and in the bureau. In February, 1867, he was transferred as Major and Judge Advocate to the Regular establishment, and attained to Colonel and Assistant Judge Advocate General Jan. 3, 1895, and retired for age Aug. 3 following. The deceased officer was for a long time Professor of Law at the U. S. Military Academy, and contributed some valuable works on military law for the benefit of the service. The remains were taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

HOW OUR TROOPS AT MANILA ARE ARMED.

In a letter in reply to a request for information coming from Representative Marsh, of Illinois, Adj. Gen. Corbin said:

"On Dec. 20, 1898, Gen. Otis cabled that he wanted 3,000 rifles shipped at once. Since that time no further call has been received from him, notwithstanding an additional 2,000 were sent to Manila. So that he now has 5,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles (over and above those in the hands of the Regulars), which, it is understood, he has recently placed in the hands of the Volunteers. Smokeless powder cartridges for Springfield rifles were forwarded to Gen. Otis some time since. It is understood, therefore, by this Department that at Manila there are on hand smokeless powder cartridges for the caliber .45 rifle, and a large number more have either arrived or are on their way to Manila."

"It should be noted, with reference to the Springfield rifle, that its simplicity and security from getting out of order under the roughest usage, make it especially valuable to new troops. Moreover, the troops originally mustered into the service, being largely from the National Guard organizations, were entirely familiar with this arm. As far as rapidity of fire is concerned, as long as it is a question of aimed fire, there is probably little to choose between the two guns. The Springfield rifle has a range of about 3,600 yards; the magazine rifle of about 4,200 yards, so that at long range there is a superiority in favor of the magazine rifle, and, in addition, owing to the smaller diameter of the bullet, the trajectory of the magazine rifle is much the flatter of the two. It may be a question as to which is superior against a partly savage foe. The shock or blow from the bullet of the .45-caliber rifle is much greater than from the lighter bullet of the magazine rifle. Many cases of unofficial statements have reached the Ordnance Department of the inefficiency of small caliber bullets fired with high velocities, because of their failure to produce the shock necessary for disabling an enemy, and of the greater efficiency of the .45-caliber arm in this respect."

"It is possible that the firing likely to occur in country thickly wooded or with dense undergrowth, as in the neighborhood of Manila, the Springfield rifle, with the smokeless cartridge, is the more efficient weapon."

"I hand you herewith memorandum of the Chief of Ordnance giving detailed information bearing on the subject discussed. If there is any further light desired, if in my power, I shall be only too glad to give it. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"H. C. CORBIN, Adj. Gen."

The memorandum to which Gen. Corbin refers follows: Nov. 17, 1898.—Gen. Otis cabled for 3,000 cartridges, caliber .30, and 8,000 magazine rifles and 100,000 smokeless powder cartridges for caliber .45 rifles. These stores were immediately ordered and shipped via San Francisco.

On Dec. 23, 1898, the 8,000 rifles not having left San Francisco, and there being a probability at that time that some of the Volunteer troops would be mustered out, the following cablegram was sent to Gen. Otis by the Chief of Ordnance:

"Because of changing troops and deterioration of arms in Manila climate, your 8,000 magazine rifles are stopped at Benicia, to be forwarded in lots as called for by you."

Dec. 29, 1898, Gen. Otis cabled:

"Wish 3,000 of the 8,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for same. Ship as soon as practicable."

In accordance with this cablegram, 3,000 of the caliber .30 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were sent to Benicia Arsenal for storage.

Jan. 10, 1899, Gen. Otis cabled that 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition, caliber .45, black or smokeless powder, were needed, and requested that they be sent on first departing transport.

Jan. 18, 1899, 1,000,000 caliber .45 cartridges, one-half black and one-half smokeless powder, were sent from Benicia, and 3,000,000, one-half black and one-half smokeless powder, were sent via New York.

March 17, 1899, 2,000 magazine rifles were ordered to the Manila ordnance depot without request from Gen. Otis in order that there might be a reserve supply at the depot.

STATE FORCES.

The 71st New York will be reviewed at its armory on the evening of April 17, by Maj. Gen. Roe. Col. Augustus T. Francis, who at present commands the regiment, and has so ably conducted its affairs and those of the 171st, has announced that he will retire to private life. A committee has been appointed to select a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel, and the candidate is sure to be Regimental Adjutant William G. Bates, an officer of exceptional ability, who served as A. A. G. on the staff of General Francis V. Greene at Manila and was recommended for the brevet of Major. Capt. Bates has served in the Guard continuously since Dec. 5, 1877, when he first joined the 7th. His office has long been recognized as one of the model ones of the State, and he is most highly indorsed for the Lieutenant Colonelcy.

The 1st and 5th Brigades of New York will be ordered to parade as escort to the G. A. R. on May 30.

The 3d Battalion of the 4th New Jersey, consisting of Cos. I, K, L, and M, will parade for review at the armory in Jersey City on Wednesday evening, April 19, and a reception will follow.

The 8th New York, Col. Jarvis, will parade for inspection and muster on April 18.

The 22d New York, Col. Bartlett, will assemble at its armory on the evening of April 19 for annual inspection.

One thousand and nine officers and men of the 7th New York reported for duty at the armory on the evening of April 10 for annual inspection. There were only 10 absentees. The regiment paraded fully equipped for field service, and made a splendid appearance. Quite a number of its members are still in the Volunteer service, which accounts largely for the slight falling off in membership over last year, when the regiment numbered 1,072 officers and men.

The 8th Massachusetts, Col. Pew, arrived at Boston, April 9, on the transport Meade from Matanzas, Cuba, for muster out. The regiment returned in good health, and it was reported that there were no sick among the 1,200 men. At the dock the regiment was met by the Governor, Adjutant General Dalton, and other prominent officials, while relatives, friends and citizens thronged the streets to welcome the regiment, which is the last of those raised by Massachusetts for service during the Spanish war.

The following is the staff of Governor Frank W. Rollins, of New Hampshire, with the home address of each member: Maj. Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, Adjutant General, Concord; Brig. Gen. Elbert Wheeler, Inspector General, Nashua; Brig. Gen. Ferdinand A. Stillings, Surgeon General, Concord; Brig. Gen. William E. Spalding, Quartermaster General, Nashua; Brig. Gen. William P. Chadwick, Judge Advocate General, Exeter; Brig. Gen. Harry H. Dudley, Commissary General, Concord; Col. W. R. Porter, Aide-de-Camp, Keene; Col. C. P. Day, Aide-de-Camp, Berlin; Col. William Marcotte, Aide-de-Camp, Manchester; Col. Eugene S. Head, Aide-de-

Camp, Hooksett; Col. Sam D. Lewis, Aide-de-Camp, Newport; Col. Oscar C. Hatch, Aide-de-Camp, Littleton; Col. John M. Sargent, Aide-de-Camp, Belmont; Col. H. E. Foster, Aide-de-Camp, Webster.

Honolulu being now a part of the United States, a correspondent sends us the following items concerning its National Guard: At an election held March 25 for a successor to Col. Fisher, 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, resigned, Lieut. Col. J. Walter Jones was unanimously chosen. Senior Major Chas. J. McCarthy was promoted, also by election at the same time, to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. J. M. Canara, Co. C, was elected Junior Major. 1st Lieut. Costa will be elected Captain of Co. C, which will fill the vacancy in the line thus created. Col. Fisher, who leaves the Guard, has been at the head of the local regiment since the resignation of Col. R. H. McLean, of New York and Washington, in 1896, and has made an efficient and popular officer. Col. Jones, his successor, is an old military man. He was 1st Lieutenant of Co. D during the rebellion in 1895 and had charge of the big Austrian field piece which shelled the natives out of Manoa Valley. After that he was promoted to various ranks as Major, Lieutenant Colonel and finally now Colonel. The 1st Regiment Volunteers, now, as is well known, stationed in Honolulu, or, rather, is composed of Honolulu men. It has a comfortable armory, parade grounds and a most excellent officers' club. It was the latter that took the initiative in making the stops of United States troops there so pleasant during and after the war.

In the 9th Massachusetts Maj. W. H. Donovan has been elected Colonel, Capt. F. H. Murray Senior Major, and Capt. J. J. Sullivan Junior Major.

The Maryland National Guard will be equipped with Springfield of the latest pattern, and they will be in the armories of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments by May 1. The requisitions for ordnance for the Maryland troops have been forwarded.

It is reported from Atlanta, Ga., that Lieut. Frank C. Curry, 3d Georgia Volunteer Infantry, who shot and killed Pvt. Leo Reid, Battery I, 2d Art., last January at Savannah, will not be tried by court martial, but will be delivered into the hands of the civil authorities. The delivery of the Lieutenant to the civil authorities was found to be necessary on account of the great scarcity of officers in the Department of the Gulf, most of whom are off on muster and recruiting, or on duty elsewhere.

Mr. R. H. Russell, publisher, New York City, has issued prospectus of a portfolio of "National Portraits," of which there are eight, as follows: Lincoln, two portraits; Gens. Grant and Sherman, William Lloyd Garrison, James Russell Lowell, Daniel Webster and Gen. R. E. Lee. The portfolio is 18x21 inches in size, and is published in a limited edition of 250 copies. The price is \$100. Further particulars may be obtained from the publisher.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT COOK, NEB.

A farewell concert and dance were given at this place on the evening of April 1 for Maj. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, the occasion being the retirement of Maj. Palmer. The concert was one of Prof. Klein's best. There were speeches that raised the echoes. Col. Bailey, the genial and already very popular Commanding Officer, made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and was followed by Capt. Dunning in his usual dignified and gracious manner.

There was champagne punch during the evening, and a delicious supper at 11 o'clock.

The dancing ended in a cake walk, which caused great merriment. Mrs. Woodward "took the cake." Among the guests were Maj. and Mrs. Kendrick, of the 7th Inf., and Dr. and Mrs. Dade, of Chicago.

As the regiment was under orders for the Philippines, this effort for the pleasure, and in honor of the Palmers, was a surprise, and was keenly appreciated by them.

Remembrances of the evening were presented—some pretty programmes and an exquisite piece of silver.

Lieut. Preston, the Adjutant, and Mrs. Preston had charge of affairs, and were most successful.

Lieut. C. J. Bailey, 1st U. S. Art., recently ordered to Fort Preble, Me., being on the eve of promotion to Captain, used to be on duty at the University of Vermont, Burlington, and we note that in a recent number of "The University Cynic" appears the following:

TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

O worthy managers of war,
By whose wise counsels rose the star
Of liberty in that fair Isle,
Where high oppression ruled erstwhile
Like all, save narrow partisans,
We feel content with all your plans;
But one request we have to make
Of which you well may notice take:
Restore to us, since now you can,
That genial, loyal, noble man,
Whose cheerful face we used to see,
Our much beloved Lieutenant B.

Lieut. Bailey contributes to the college annual, "The Ariel," an interesting article on "Military Training in Colleges."

Four batteries of the 6th Art. sailed on the steamer "Union Maru" from San Francisco, Cal., April 12, for Honolulu, where they will relieve the 2d Battalion, U. S. Vol. Engrs.

The Stephen Merritt Burial Co., of West 23d street, New York City, has prepared and sent out a neat and handy local guide book for travelers within the bounds of Greater New York.



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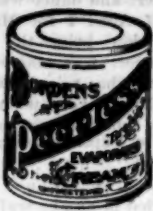
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HOW TO REACH OUR NEW ARMY STATIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba or Porto Rico.

All mail matter to or from any of our new possessions, sent by soldiers, sailors, marines, or others in the service of the United States, is subject to the same domestic rate of postage as in the United States, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single), 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers not exceeding two ounces in weight, 1 cent. Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion. Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco," as it can sometimes go by steamers from New York to better advantage. The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy, will be found in our Navy Table.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fastest steamers.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will take packages as far as San Francisco, where they turn them over to the United States Government, who place them on board Government transports and forward them to Manila without charge. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s responsibility ends at San Francisco. Persons who wish to send parcels through can do so by addressing them to care Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Company, 349 Broadway, New York. The charges are \$5 per hundred pounds to San Francisco, and \$14 per ton from the latter place to Manila. No parcel whatever its size will be transported to Manila for less than \$7.50. It is optional with carrier from San Francisco whether he will charge by the ton or by measurement.

Mail from persons connected with United States forces at or near Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands.

In case it is impracticable to secure endorsement by such officials, the postmaster at the mailing office may sign such matter officially in like manner, and dispatch it, provided the senders are known to be connected with the U. S. Government service.

Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of service to which the writer belongs, and be signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer.

post or detachment commander, to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be; in the Navy or Marine Service, by the officer in command of the vessel, or surgeon on board, or officer commanding naval hospital or detachment on shore; and in other branches of the Government service, by the person in charge of the branch to which the sender belongs. On mail matter sent to or received from all other places in the Universal Postal Union, no distinction is made as to letters of soldiers, sailors, marines, or others, and the rate is as follows: Letters and other sealed matter not exceeding one-half an ounce in weight, 5 cents; postal cards (single), 2 cents; postal cards (double), 4 cents; newspapers, for each two ounces or fraction, 1 cent.

The military postal service heretofore existing at the principal offices in Cuba have been abolished, and an independent Cuban service substituted instead. Post Offices have been established in the following cities: Santiago, Daiquiri, Guantanamo, Baracoa, San Luis, Manzanillo, Gibara, Holguin, Sagua de Tanamo, Havana, Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Cienfuegos, Songo, Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, Mariel, Trinidad, Las Tunas, Sancti Spiritus, Cardenas, Bayamo, Mayari, Palma Soriano, Cristo, Buena Vista, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Pinar del Rio, Santa Cruz, Santa Dominga, Jucaro, Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, Batabano, Colon, Sudgido de Batabano, Guines, Union de Reyes.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given: City of Rio de Janeiro, April 20; Coptic, April 28; America, May 6; City of Peking, May 16; Gaelic, May 24; Hong Kong, June 1; China, June 10; Foric, June 17; Nippon, June 27. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu as follows: Mariposa, April 19; Moana, May 17; Alameda, June 14. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of Japan, April 17; Empress of China, May 8, and Empress of India, May 29. For Honolulu and Sydney the Aorangi leave May 4 and the Mowera June 1.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY VESSELS.

BLAKE, Asst. W. C. Hodgkins, Ponce, P. R.
RACHEE, Asst. P. A. Welker, Mobile, Ala.
MATCHLESS, Acting Asst. J. B. Boutelle, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
ENDEAVOR, Asst. C. C. Yates, Baltimore, Md.
QUICK, Asst. O. B. French, Akers, La.
GEDNEY, Asst. F. Westdahl, San Pedro, Cal.
PATTERSON, Asst. A. F. Rogers, Oakland, Cal.
PATHFINDER, Elizabeth, N. J. Preparing for service.
EAGLE, Asst. F. W. Perkins, Brunswick, Ga.
TAKU, St. Michael, Alaska, Laid up.
YUKON, St. Michael, Alaska, Laid up.
McARTHUR, Asst. I. F. Dickens, San Francisco, Cal.

WOUNDS AT ATBARA AND OMDURMAN.

The "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution" for February gives some interesting experiences of a medical officer regarding the effects of the bullets used at the battles of the Atbara and Omdurman. He writes:

"With regard to the wounds caused at the Atbara, I personally can say very little. I was so busy attending to our own wounded, there was no time to look after the Dervishes. The bullet used was the old Lee-Metford with the tip filed off, so as to expose the lead, but I don't suppose they are ever likely to be used again, and my experience is that they were not altogether a success, for this reason, viz., if they were filed off enough to make them 'set up,' they stripped in the rifle. The bullet used at Omdurman was a hollow-nosed bullet, and the conclusions I came to, after examining a large number of wounded, were:

"1. Provided the projectile only passes through soft tissues (such as the calf of the leg), where it meets with but little resistance, it passes clean through, and the wound caused is a trivial one, the wounds of entry and exit being the same size.

"2. Where it meets with sufficient resistance to cause it to 'set up' but not to arrest its progress in the body or limb, the entrance wound is small, but that of exit very large, and there is great damage of the surrounding tissues.

"3. When it meets with sufficient resistance to arrest its progress altogether, the wounds caused are very severe, shattering all the surrounding tissue. I don't think there can be any question of the stopping powers of the hollow-nosed bullet, and it seems to 'set up' very easily; but it must be borne in mind that the wounds were all caused at long ranges. Perhaps there were a few at 600 yards, but the majority must have been at nearly double that distance, so that there was no opportunity of observing the effect at short ranges."

Very opposite to the numerous contributions to magazines, reviews and other periodicals by Army and Navy officers since the Spanish war, is this note by the "Civil and Military Gazette" of India, on the drift of fighting men towards authorship:

"In ancient days no man could be distinguished unless he fought. Now we have—or think we have—discovered the true relationship of the sword and the pen. A man cannot pass as really distinguished unless he has written. Between the distinguished fighter and the distinguished writer, however, there is a great gulf fixed. The former was distinguished because he fought; the latter writes because he is distinguished. The great man sets the seal on his greatness by writing his book."

It is reported from Chicago that more than three hundred members of the 8th Illinois Volunteers just mustered out at Tattersalls intend to file claims for pensions, on account of physical disability suffered as a result of their stay in Cuba. The men say their health has been ruined by tropical malaria, and that they are in no condition to resume the places they held prior to going to war. The physical examination of the troops has just been finished by the Army surgeons. In one company all but five men said they were disabled.

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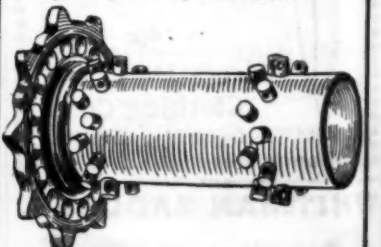
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Sealed proposals for construction of Concrete
Superstructure on Breakwater at Buffalo Har-
bor, N. Y., will be received here until 11
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Information furnished on application. T. W.
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MARRIED.

POWELL-YATES.—At Macon, Ga., April 5, in Episcopal Church, by the Rev. E. S. Base, Lieut. William Yates, 1st U. S. Cav., to Miss Miriam Powell, daughter of Mr. H. T. Powell.

QUINTON-BROOKS.—At Rutland, Vt., April 11, 1899, Assistant Surgeon W. W. Quinton, U. S. A., son of Maj. William Quinton, 14th U. S. Inf., to Miss Pauline Brooks.

TWINING-BAKER.—At San Francisco, Cal., on April 5, 1899, Lieut. Nathan C. Twining, U. S. N., and Mrs. C. S. Baker, of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

BLACKWOOD.—At Lancaster, Pa., April 12, Dr. William Blackwood, in the 73d year of his age; father of P. A. Surg. N. J. Blackwood, U. S. N.

DOTY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 11, 1899, Dr. Stephen B. Doty, an Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., during the Civil War.

FREEMAN.—At Washington, D. C., April 1, 1899, Charlotte S. Freeman, sister of the wife of Pay Inspector L. A. Frailey, U. S. N.

FRYER.—On April 7, 1899, at Kansas City, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Fryer, beloved wife of Lieut. Col. B. E. Fryer, U. S. A., retired.

HAYMOND.—At Clarksburg, W. Va., April 12, 1899, Lee Haymond, father of the wife of Lieut. M. S. Jarvis, 5th U. S. Inf.

HOUSTON.—At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 6, 1899, R. Q. M. Sergt. Chas. H. Houston, 7th U. S. Inf. Interred in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, April 11.

HUTCHESON.—At her home at Linwood, near Cincinnati, Ohio, April 8, 1899, Mrs. Therese Turpin Hutcheson, mother of Mrs. A. A. Augur, and Capt. Grote Hutcheson, U. S. A.

MAGEE.—At Scotland, Pa., April 8, 1899, Brig. Gen. Frank J. Magee, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

RIVES.—At Washington, D. C., April 2, 1899, Dr. Wright Rives, son of Brevet Lieut. Col. Wright Rives (Capt., U. S. A.), retired.

WINTHROP.—At Atlantic City, N. J., March 8, 1899, Col. William Winthrop, U. S. A., retired.

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We would call the attention of consumers to the specialties mentioned on page 776 of this edition, and imported by Joseph Bondy's Sons, who are in touch with leading manufacturers of explosives in America.

The evil example of sailors in foreign ports is often complained of, but their good influence in heathen and other lands is not so well known. To supply this information the English Missions to Seamen is issuing a booklet on "The Seamen's Part in the Evangelization of the World." The brochure contains a number of religious incidents in which officers and seamen in the services both of the Queen and of the merchants have borne a part.

Guantanamo, Cuba, is said not to be a healthful place to live in, although an improved system of sanitation and strict quarantine regulations will do much, according to medical report, to bring about a better condition.

A despatch from London states that the Royal Geographical Society has received subscriptions amounting to £40,000, with which to begin its search for the South Pole.

MODERN SHIPS.

One result of our activity in the Pacific is to stimulate the Pacific Mail Company to the building of two large liners, which will be laid down soon by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Their dimensions will be: Length, 550 feet; beam, 63 feet; draught, 31.5 feet; depth, 40 feet; displacement, 18,500 tons, and speed, 18 knots. They will be the largest ever built in this country, and will rank third in displacement among the big ships afloat. The Oceanic, now building in England, will have a displacement of 28,500 tons. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has a displacement of 20,000 tons.

The Oceanic is the leviathan of the present day, but it has taken the shipyards forty years to reach and pass the dimensions of the Great Eastern. The progress of shipbuilding is shown by the following table:

Name.	Date.	L'gth. ft. in.	B'd'h. ft. in.	Depth. ft. in.	Displacement. tons.
Great Eastern.....	1858	680	83	57.6	27,000
Britannic.....	1874	455	45	36	8,500
Arizona.....	1879	455	45.2	37.6	9,900
Servia.....	1881	515	52	40.6	11,230
City of Rome.....	1881	542.6	52	38.9	11,230
Oregon.....	1883	500	64	40	13,000
Paris.....	1888	527.6	63	41.10	12,000
Teutonic.....	1890	565	57.6	42.2	12,000
Campania.....	1893	600	65	41.6	20,000
K. Wilh. der Grosse.....	1897	625	68	43.3	28,500
Oceanic.....	1899	685	68	49	28,500

The real advance over the Great Eastern is in the engine room. In the Great Eastern we find four cylinders 74 inches in diameter and four 84 inches, and pressures of 15 to 25 pounds. In the Oceanic the cylinders measure 47.5, 79 and 93 inches, the length of stroke will be 6 feet and the pressure 192 pounds. The draught is increased from 25.5 feet in the Great Eastern to 32.5 feet in the Oceanic. The great width of the Great Eastern has never been imitated in any other ship, and so long as present ideas prevail is not likely to be.

The Grand Jury of Fort Bend County, in Texas, which was instructed to investigate the complaint of the officers of a Volunteer colored regiment that their soldiers were fired upon by the inhabitants while passing through that county, has reported that the complaint is unfounded, and that, in fact, the negro troops did all the firing, being induced to do so by false information, purposely given to them, that their comrades had been shot at from certain houses. This does not agree with authentic statements of what actually occurred there, which are to the effect that discharged colored soldiers, traveling without arms, were shabbily treated by people of the towns through which they passed.

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Ar Havana 6 00 a. m., Wednesdays, Saturdays & Mondays	Ar Port Tampa 9 30 p. m., Thursdays, Sundays & Tuesdays

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

The celebration of the millenary of King Alfred is to include a naval display, a military review, an historical pageant, and a meeting of learned societies, the erection of a statue in bronze at Westminster, with a hall to be used as a museum of early English history, and publications with a view to diffusing knowledge of the Alfred period.

At the annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects held in London on 22d, 23d and 24th of March, the following papers among others were read and discussed: "Trials and Experiments Made in H.M. S. Argonaut," by Sir John Durston, K.C.B., R.N., Engineer-in-Chief of the English Navy; "Some Steam Trials of Danish Ships," by Capt. A. Rasmussen, Engineering Department, Royal Danish Navy; "The Logical Arrangement of Motive Power of Warships," by Adm. G. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. N. The annual dinner of the institution was held on Wednesday, March 22, in the grand hall of the Hotel Cecil, Strand, at 7:15.

The Paris "Gaulois" says that a new rifle is at the present moment being tried in Germany, and that each regiment of the German Army has been supplied with a dozen of the new weapons. The barrel is about 10cm. shorter than the Mauser; it is provided with two loaders, which render it possible to obtain the closest and most rapid fire, the maximum rate of discharge being from, according to a writer in the "Echo de Paris," 25 to 30 shots per minute. This writer further says that the French have no reason to feel alarmed at the complaints made of the ineffectiveness under certain conditions of the British magazine rifle bullet of small caliber. "If the Lee-Metford rifle," he says, "has given unsatisfactory results, the blame does not rest with the small caliber bullet." At 3,000 meters the Lebel bullet traverses the fleshy portions of the human body and shatters the bones of the limbs. The penetrating power of the bullet is said to be enormous. "During the Dahomey campaign a bullet was found to have passed through a tree and through the five natives who had taken shelter behind it. The French officers who have been able to observe the effects of the bullet in Dahomey, Tonkin, and Madagascar declare that the men struck by the Lebel bullet in full trajectory fall at once after a convulsive leap. When the camp of Gen. Dodds, during his march on Abomey, was the object of a surprise attack, the terrible effectiveness of the Lebel bullets was proved in the most signal fashion."

A Japanese officer now in England, who fought during the war with China in the Takachiho attributes the sinking of the Chin Yuen to a 10-in. shell—common from the Takachiho. They waited, he says, for point-blank range, lying the gun on the enemy's course. When the gun was full on the ship they fired, striking her not on the water-line, as has been asserted—or surmised, we ought rather to say—but rather high up just before the funnel. There was a great mass of black and of red flame, and no more Chin Yuen—she simply went all to pieces at once.

The daughter of Adm. Percy, Mrs. Charles Bagot, in some reminiscences in "Blackwood" says: "My father never forgave Capt. Hardy for turning up all hands and ordering the ship's tailor to sew up his pockets on the quarterdeck. My father had had the early morning midshipman's watch; it was in the North Sea, the weather was bitterly cold, and Hardy had found him with his hands in his pockets."

While some English artillerymen were engaged in removing ammunition from one army store to another the fuse of a shell became ignited. One of the soldiers jumped instantly from the vehicle, and seized the deadly missile. Perceiving a tank of water in the open

yard of a roadside public house, he ran with the shell, and just in the nick of time plunged it into the water.

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred persons paid last year for admission to the museum of the Royal United Service Institution, and over 22,000 soldiers and sailors were admitted free of charge. The receipts for admission were £683,115, the highest yet recorded.

The Chilean military authorities have definitely decided to reduce the Army by 5,000 men, making the strength of the force the same as in the year 1891. It is rumored that the Chilean Government contemplates selling several cruisers to Ecuador and the United States.

The committee of engineer experts who recently visited Wales for the purpose of ascertaining whether patent fuel is suitable for use in Her Majesty's ships, have reported favorably of the fuel, which is to be given a trial by the Admiralty. This trial will shortly be made at Portsmouth, in the furnaces of the destroyer Surly.

The "Armeebblatt" states that it has been decided to change the whole system of land defence in Germany, and to adopt a method more suited to modern conditions. The new fortifications will be constructed so as to be available for the defence of large stretches of country as well as of important strategic points. The close walling round of large central fortresses is felt to be obsolete when the long range of heavy modern artillery is taken into consideration.

One of the men of a Madras regiment at Barrockpur, when the General Officer at inspection asked the regiment whether any of them had complaints to make, stepped forward and said he had. He refused to make his grievance public, but on being taken aside he explained that he was dissatisfied because he had been a soldier for eight years and had not yet had an opportunity of distinguishing himself upon active service. "My father was in the Army," he said; "so was my grandfather. They both had medals, because they were given opportunities of earning them, while I have nothing to show for the time I have put in." The Sepoy's notion was doubtless that a little frontier war should be arranged for the benefit of his regiment.

The statistical report on the health of the British Navy which has just been issued continues to indicate that satisfactory improvement which has been shown of late years. The decrease in cases of disease and injury is 16.26 per 1,000 as compared with 1896, and it reaches 71.32 per 1,000 when contrasted with the average for the last ten years. This average is thus the lowest obtained since these reports have been issued, that is to say, for the last forty years. The death-rate is also the lowest recorded during the same period, being 5.25 per 1,000, or .05 less than that of the previous year, and 1.62 below the ten years' average. The number of men on an average who were sick daily was 1,06 per 1,000 less than in the previous year, and 3.35 per 1,000 less when compared with the average of the last ten years. The number of days' sickness, corrected for time, amounted to 80,540 officers and men; the average loss of service from disease and injury for each person amounted to 13.87 days. The lowest sick-rate was on the Southeast coast of America 26.75 per thousand, and the highest in the China Squadron, 46.42. In the Pacific Squadron it was 26.92; in the Mediterranean 36.9; in the North American and West Indian Squadron 36.31, on the Home Station, 37.46; in the ships on Particular Service, 37.87; in the Australian Squadron 39.6; in the East Indies, 43.79; on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, 45.21.

The English have the same problem at Khartoum that we have at Havana and Santiago. They have 1,500 convicts engaged in the work of improving the old and unsanitary town which Sir Samuel Baker found to be

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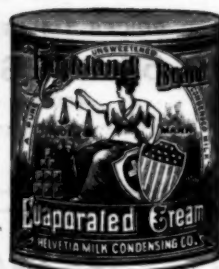
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A writer in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" proposes that 1,500 steam pinnaces be built and collected in the canals and rivers leading to the French coast, that each of them be armed with two quick-firing guns, and that they convey an army of 170,000 to invade England, and 400 cannon, with the necessary ammunition, stores, etc. The cost of their construction is estimated at 150,000,000 francs, and the pinnaces are to be provided with torpedoes to keep off hostile ships, while the quick-firing guns are to repulse torpedo-boat attacks. The writer of the article says there will be no difficulty in getting the boats across, pointing out that Napoleon had a far more difficult task at Wagram, where he crossed the Danube in the face of the Austrian Army. The English coast defenses are classed as being a negligible quantity, and the operation is looked upon by the writer as being merely a matter of a few hours. Three divisions of 14,500 men each are to be landed in Ireland, and the Irish are to be

armed with the old Gras rifles. The English papers ridicule the scheme, but the French newspapers discuss it as being a perfectly sound proposition. The "Petit Journal" praises the plan, declaring its chief merit is in its simplicity and unity, and points to the success of the Roman, Saxon, Danish and Norman invasions as proving the feasibility of the project.

The lease to the Canadian Government of the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe overcame Montcalm, having expired, the land will be cut up into lots for building. The various literary and historical societies throughout Canada and many commercial bodies have petitioned the Government to buy the land and convert it into a national park, but as yet there is nothing to show that these petitions will be listened to. Ever since the day of the battle the Plains have been a common, wild and bare, retaining all the physical characteristics which it had when the battle was fought.

Col. Jacob Kline, 21st U. S. Inf., has reason to be proud of his regiment now en route to the Philippines via San Francisco. It is composed of an exceptionally fine body of men.

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